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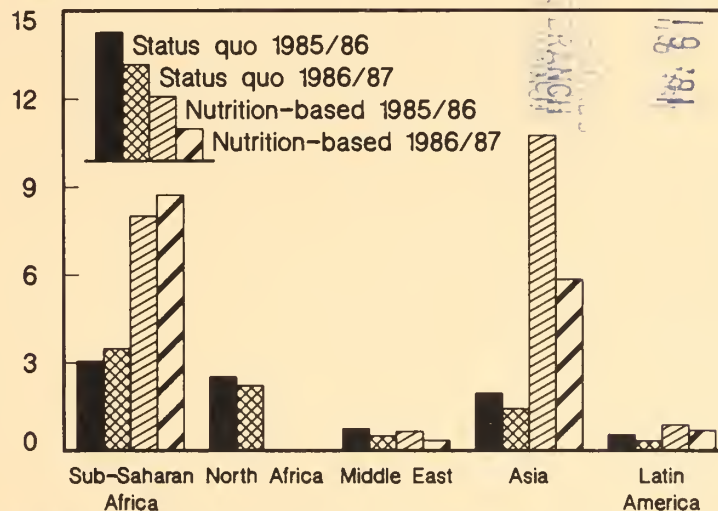
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World Food Needs and Availabilities, 1985: Update

Suppl. 3 to 1985

Additional Food Needs May Rise Only In Sub-Saharan Africa

Million tons



Cereal equivalent needs in excess of domestic production and commercial imports.

PREFACE

As a result of a Presidential Initiative in the summer of 1984, an Interagency Food Aid Analysis Working Group was established to provide the U.S. Government with the best possible food needs assessment for countries in the developing world. This update of World Food Needs and Availabilities, 1985, is prepared under the aegis of the Interagency Working Group.

An assessment of world food needs has serious implications for both donor and recipient countries, and it has the potential to influence the expenditure of many millions of dollars and affect the lives of many millions of people.

It is, therefore, very important that readers clearly understand the issues that the Food Needs and Availabilities report addresses, and those it does not. This report is not an allocation or programming document, but an objective analytical assessment of food needs. Allocation and programming decisions are made in other forums and consider factors in addition to the food needs assessed in this report.

The assessment of food needs presented herein refers to the amount of food needed to cover the difference between a country's domestic food production plus its commercial import capacity, and either of two alternative measures of food need.

The status quo need is based on a country's recently achieved levels of food consumption, while the nutrition-based need is based on FAO's published information on minimum recommended dietary intake for each country. In addition, an estimate is made of the maximum absorbable imports if the highest historical levels of per capita total food use and carryover stocks were to be maintained. This assumes the food delivery systems in most food-aid-recipient countries have been "at capacity" at the highest historical level. None of these measures, taken individually, adequately reflects the range of objectives embodied within P.L. 480 legislation, nor does any one measure capture all factors considered in allocation and programming decisions.

The food need levels reported are for the marketing years 1985/86 and 1986/87. As with any projection, assumptions must be made about future events. The assessment of food needs is based heavily upon projections of food crop production and financial ability to commercially import food. Food production is subject to the vagaries of weather and commercial import capacity is influenced by various international commodity and financial market conditions. Since neither weather nor international markets can be predicted with certainty, the food need levels contained in this report are subject to change.

To reflect current crop conditions and import capacity, each country is reviewed quarterly and an updated food needs level calculated for those countries judged to be facing conditions significantly different from those at the last assessment. For this reason, readers are encouraged to acquire current reports to keep abreast of changing food need levels. Readers are further advised that both the methodology and the data used in the calculations are continually being upgraded. This effort reflects the continuing commitment of the U.S. Government to respond more rapidly and adequately to the needs of those countries where food commodity assistance can be used for humanitarian purposes and in the mutual interests of the recipient country and the U.S. Government.

WORLD FOOD NEEDS
AND
AVAILABILITIES, 1985

UPDATE

MAY

1986

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
FOREWORD	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iv
SUMMARY	1
FOOD AID AVAILABILITIES AND OUTLOOK	5
ADDITIONAL FOOD NEEDS OF LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES	
Financial Situation in the Low-Income Countries	6
Measures of Additional Food Needs	6
Conceptual Framework	7
Introduction to Country Narrative Tables	9
Africa	13
North Africa	13
Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia	
West Africa	21
Benin, Burkina, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia,	
Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali,	
Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	
Central Africa	57
Angola, Central African Republic, Congo,	
Equatorial Guinea, Zaire	
East Africa	69
Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia,	
Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	
Southern Africa	90
Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi,	
Mauritius, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	
Middle East	110
Lebanon, North Yemen, South Yemen	
Asia	118
South Asia	118
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal,	
Pakistan, Sri Lanka	
Southeast Asia	139
Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Philippines, Vietnam	

Latin America	152
Caribbean	152
Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica	
Central America	162
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua	
South America	175
Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru	
 GLOSSARY OF TERMS	 186
 APPENDIX A: Assessed additional food needs computed on the old base for per capita food use.	 187

FOREWORD

This is the third and last supplement to the 1985 World Food Needs and Availabilities. The 1986 report will be published in August 1986. The annual reports and supplements serve both the requirement of P.L. 480, as amended, that "global assessments of food production and needs" be submitted to the Congress, and the food needs analysis function of the Food Aid Analysis Working Group. Information provided through these reports to the Executive Branch and the Congress is employed along with other information in making tentative fiscal 1987 and 1988 food aid budget allocations. The main report and the supplements are intended to serve the additional purpose of providing detailed updates on food supplies and additional food needs on both a country-by-country and a world basis. This information is also useful to program and policy officials within donor governments and food-aid-recipient countries, analysts in international organizations and universities, and private agencies involved in food aid distribution. The assembly and maintenance of data for the analysis of food needs is a joint effort of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) and USDA.

This supplement, like the annual report, presents two alternative measures of the overall food import requirements (commercial plus concessional) and the additional food needs of each country for 1985/86 and 1986/87. The status quo and nutrition-based assessments are based on two different sets of normative judgments and assumptions regarding the role of additional food and the considerations that might govern its use. The basic assumption underlying the status quo assessment is that additional food would be needed to prevent food supplies, and hence consumption, from falling below recent levels. Meeting status quo food needs would in principle stabilize per capita use by filling shortfalls in domestic production and import capacity. The nutrition-based assessment addresses the continuing problem of undernutrition in many of the developing countries. The assumption is that additional food would be needed to close the gap between food availabilities and an internationally accepted minimum nutritional standard. The nutrition-based estimates thus provide a measure of the nutritional gap, net of recipient countries' capacity to import food commercially.

With the publication of this supplement, we are introducing a change in the method of calculating the status quo additional food needs. Recently available food use levels have, until now, been defined as the average level of the 4 years immediately prior to the assessed years. With each annual report, the 4-year base period for food use has shifted forward one year. With the sharp variations in per capita food use caused by droughts in African countries, this 4-year average has become unstable, imparting instability to assessments of additional food needs. The calculation of base period per capita food use has been revised to reduce this variation. Status quo food use is still the mean of 4 recent years of record. However, years that sharply diverge from the average are not incorporated. Base period food use is now calculated as the mean of the most recent 4 years that deviate less than one standard deviation from the mean of the most recent 8 years of record. So that the effects of this base calculation change may be fully documented, we have redone the current analysis using the former method and included the results at Appendix A. Appendix A also includes further discussion of the effects of the revised base on the food needs of countries having different historical trends in per capita food use.

This report covers the 69 countries included in the 1985 annual report. Because of the revised calculation of per capita food use, additional food needs were recalculated for all countries. However, individual country writeups are provided for only the 17 countries that show significant change in additional food needs (at least a shipload) in addition to that resulting from the base change.

The most current available weather, crop production, and financial data were employed in making 1985/86 estimates. At the publication of this report, very substantial information is available on expectations for 1985/86 crops around the world. However, planting intentions and weather effects for 1986/87 crops are known only for some Southern Hemisphere nations. For most countries, food availability for 1986/87 is estimated from historical production and is subject to modification as information on the current crop becomes available. Estimates of commercial import capacity assume the continuance of recent experience in debt payment, and thus the availability of foreign exchange for commercial food purchases.

Neither the status quo nor the nutrition-based food needs measures deals specifically with the ability of a country's infrastructure to absorb food aid without overloading port and transportation capacity, and storage and distribution systems. The maximum absorbable food imports assessment frequently limits the quantity of nutrition-based needs that can physically be provided. The "gap" between maximum absorbable and nutrition-based food needs is one measure of the seriousness of a country's food problem. In a very real sense, the magnitude of the task of achieving the financial and physical capacity to import food, or increasing domestic food production consistent with national food demand, is captured by this measure.

The import requirements and additional food need estimates in World Food Needs and Availabilities reports are based on national agricultural and economic data. These estimates assist financial and logistics planning by both donor and food aid recipient countries. It should be apparent, however, that additional food need levels are only a part of the calculus, and that delivering imported food to the communities that are deprived by national food production shortfalls or civil disturbances is a major undertaking. Factors bearing on success include local transportation and communications infrastructure, the financial status of both local and national public service agencies, and the availability of international financial support. The quarterly assessments of additional food needs are intended to decrease the likelihood that the seriousness of a disaster will be underestimated, so that food aid and complementary financial and technical assistance can be provided in a timely fashion.

Ray W. Nightingale
Food Needs Analysis Coordinator

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Ray Nightingale directed the overall planning and preparation of the report. Regional coordination within the Economic Research Service was performed by: Margaret Missiaen (Africa and the Middle East), Rip Landes (Asia), and Chris Bolling (Latin America). Suzanne Marks and David Stallings wrote and installed software to automate the dual computation of base period per capita food use. Nancy McKaig, Leslie Ross, and Richard Shelton provided support in running the country food needs model.

The International Economics Division economists providing analysis for the report included: Chris Bolling, Richard Brown, Mary Burfisher, Albert Evans, Amjad Gill, Stephen Haykin, Rip Landes, Margaret Missiaen, Art Morey, Richard Nehring, John Parker, Gerald Rector, Peter Riley, Nydia Rivera-Suarez, Stacy Rosen, Leslie Ross, Shahla Shapouri, David Skully, Mark Smith, David Stallings, Fawzi Taha, and Larry Witucki. Contributors and reviewers from the Foreign Agricultural Service were Paul Kiendl and Dee Linse.

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Food Aid Analysis Working Group reviewers for the Agency for International Development included David Rhoad and Ernesto Lucas, Food and Voluntary Assistance, Henry Merrill, Africa Bureau, David Alverson and Tridib Mukherjee, Asia-Near East Bureau. Jack Tucker reviewed the report for the Department of State.

Rip Landes, Margaret Missiaen, Peter Riley and David Stallings assisted in final review of the report. Diane Decker was the USDA Economics Information Division editor.

Reviewed and approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

SUMMARY

The detailed country tables and narratives in this report include information on the quantities and dollar values of assessed additional food needs, including the need for cereals, pulses, vegetable oils, and dairy products. This summary covers just additional need for cereal, the principal commodity employed in international food aid. Assessments for 1985/86 and 1986/87 are based on information available in mid-April 1986. This report employs a revised calculation of base period per capita food use that stabilizes annual status quo food needs assessments. The status quo reflects recent consumption levels, but does not necessarily depict current levels of consumption. The revised calculation of per capita food use does not affect assessed nutrition-based food needs for consumption. Because of differences in the variability and in the trend of national per capita food consumption, the current assessment of status quo additional food needs for countries and for regions may be higher or lower than earlier assessments. An explanation of the previous and the current method of calculating per capita food use appears in the sections titled Measures of Additional Food Needs, and Introduction to Regional and Country Narratives. Appendix A presents the results of the current assessment employing the earlier method of calculating base period per capita food use.

Additional cereal needs in 1985/86

The total assessed 1985/86 additional status quo cereal needs for the 69 developing countries are 8.7 million tons. The status quo cereal need for Sub-Saharan Africa is 3 million tons. East Africa is in greatest need, at 1.65 million tons, followed by Southern Africa with 778,000 tons. While Sudan has no 1985/86 needs, Ethiopia needs 1.3 million tons. Status quo food needs in Central and West Africa are 233,000 and 377,000 tons, respectively. With the addition of 2.5 million tons of additional cereal needs in Egypt, total needs in Africa are 5.4 million tons.

In Asia, 1985/86 status quo needs are 1.95 million tons. The greatest assessed needs in South Asia are in Bangladesh and Pakistan with 1.12 million and 567,000 tons, respectively. A greatly improved agricultural and financial outlook in the Philippines has sharply reduced additional cereal needs there.

The 1985/86 status quo additional food needs in Latin America are 537,000 tons. The greatest assessed needs are in the Caribbean (337,000 tons) where the Dominican Republic and Haiti require 130,000 and 138,000 tons, respectively. El Salvador dominates the Central American status quo cereal need, at 153,000 tons.

Asia leads all regions in assessed nutrition-based cereal needs. These needs in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, are 4 million, 3.7 million, and 1.5 million tons, respectively. In Southeast Asia the greatest nutrition-based need, 523,000 tons, is in the Philippines. Kampuchea has nutrition-based needs of 315,000 tons.

Cereal required in Sub-Saharan Africa to meet nutrition-based needs for 1985/86 is assessed at 8 million tons. As with the status quo assessment, the need is primarily in East Africa, where Ethiopia requires 3 million tons and Burundi, Kenya and Somalia also have large food needs. Nutrition-based additional cereal needs in West and Southern Africa are 1.2 and 1.7 million tons, respectively.

Nutrition-based 1985/86 additional food needs in Latin America are 868,000 tons. Countries with the greatest need are El Salvador and Guatemala in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Haiti in the Caribbean, and Bolivia in South America.

In many regions, nutrition-based needs are constrained by absorptive capacity. In 1985/86 this is particularly significant in East and Southern Africa, and in South Asia. Individual countries in which this constraint is of major importance are Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Bangladesh.

Additional Cereal Needs in 1986/87

At the publication of this report, very substantial information is available on expectations for 1985/86 crops around the world. However, planting intentions and weather effects for 1986/87 crops are known only for some Southern Hemisphere nations. For most countries, food availability for 1986/87 is estimated from historical production and will require modification as information on the current crop becomes available.

For all 69 developing countries, the total 1986/87 status quo cereal needs are estimated at 879,000 tons less than in 1985/86. Status quo 1986/87 additional cereal needs in the Sub-Sahara are assessed at 3.5 million tons, up only 438,000 tons from the exceptionally good 1985/86 crop year. The assessment is quite different for the various regions. In the Sub-Sahara, 1986/87 projected needs are up from a year earlier by 205,000 tons in East Africa and 436,000 tons in West Africa. Conversely, assessed needs are down by 57,000 tons in Central Africa and 80,000 tons in Southern Africa. In many countries of East and West Africa, exceptionally good 1985/86 crops tended to offset the increase in status quo needs that results from excluding recent years of very low per capita food use from the base period (see Appendix A).

Status quo additional cereal needs in Asia, assessed at 1.43 million tons, are 525,000 tons lower than for 1985/86.

Stock rebuilding would add 255,000 tons over and above total consumption requirements to Africa's 1986/87 status quo needs. The magnitude of these stock rebuilding needs in 1986/87 will be influenced by the success of national stock building efforts in 1985/86. Overall, 1986/87 Asian stock rebuilding requirements are low relative to assessed food needs, while in Latin America, stock adjustment requirements of 53,000 tons are high relative to food needs.

Nutrition-based food needs in 1986/87 are down 4.6 million tons from the 1985/86 assessed level of 20.3 million. These needs are concentrated in South Asia and East Africa, each of which requires 5.2 million tons.

Additional cereal needs to support consumption, stocks adjustments,
and maximum absorbable cereal needs

Region	Status quo			Nutrition-based		Maximum 1/
	Consumption		Consumption + stocks	Consump- tion	Consumption + stocks	
	New base	Old base				
-----Thousand tons (cereal equivalent) 2/-----						
<u>1984/85</u>						
Total	3/	11,745	13,450	25,767	27,472	4/
<u>1985/86</u>						
Total		11,449	12,717	19,356	20,424	18,045
				July 1985 assessment		
Total		9,017	9,880	18,600	19,768	15,318
				November 1985 assessment		
Total		9,665	10,326	22,576	23,560	18,059
				February 1986 assessment		
				April 1986 assessment		
<u>1985/86</u>						
Total Africa	5,449	5,287	5,788	7,992	8,202	7,448
North Africa	2,511	2,823	2,552	0	0	2,511
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,038	2,464	3,236	7,992	8,202	4,937
West Africa	377	282	435	1,210	1,289	708
Central Africa	233	216	245	283	294	294
East Africa	1,650	1,580	1,778	4,757	4,868	2,919
Southern Africa	778	386	778	1,743	1,751	1,016
Middle East	773	594	843	645	716	716
Total Asia	1,952	2,391	2,252	10,748	11,161	6,106
South Asia	1,752	2,156	1,827	9,910	10,097	5,042
Southeast Asia	200	235	425	838	1,064	1,064
Total Latin America	537	494	620	868	957	744
Caribbean	337	298	365	382	411	338
Central America	200	196	255	330	385	385
South America	0	0	0	156	161	21
Total	8,811	8,766	9,503	20,253	21,036	15,014

Additional cereal needs to support consumption, stocks adjustments,
and maximum absorbable cereal needs (continued)

Region	Status quo		Consumption + stocks	Nutrition-based		Maximum
	Consumption			Consump- tion	Consumption + stocks	
	New base	Old base				
-----Thousand tons (cereal equivalent)-----						
<u>1986/87</u>						
Total Africa	5,682	5,067	5,619	8,714	8,896	7,695
North Africa	2,206	2,615	2,066	0	0	2,206
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,476	2,452	3,553	8,714	8,896	5,489
West Africa	773	466	796	1,705	1,729	1,184
Central Africa	175	158	183	224	231	231
East Africa	1,855	1,587	1,901	5,161	5,309	3,213
Southern Africa	673	241	673	1,624	1,627	861
Middle East	494	331	507	340	353	353
Total Asia	1,427	1,802	1,452	5,841	6,517	2,976
South Asia	1,251	1,650	1,276	5,231	5,742	2,201
Southeast Asia	176	152	176	610	775	775
Total Latin America	329	313	383	679	747	539
Caribbean	170	163	191	274	294	223
Central America	159	150	192	277	320	316
South America	0	0	0	128	133	0
Total	7,932	7,493	7,961	15,574	16,513	11,563

1/ Imports consistent with maximum recent levels of consumption and food stocks. 2/ Major cereals, and the cereal equivalent of shortfalls in roots and tubers. 3/ The absence of a column entry in any table means such entry is inapplicable. 4/ Maximum absorbable needs not computed in 1984/85.

Food Aid Availabilities and Outlook

The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that nearly 11 million tons of cereals will be shipped in the July 1985–June 1986 trade year. While this is 13 percent less than last year's record, it is still the second highest in 13 years. It is estimated that the United States will supply two-thirds of this, the EC 15 percent, and Canada, Australia, and Japan together another 15 percent.

Negotiation of a new Food Aid Convention (FAC), part of the 1986 International Wheat Agreement, was completed in March. The new FAC will replace the 1980 Convention (as extended by Protocol) due to expire on June 30. The objective of the FAC is "to secure, through a joint effort by the international community, the achievement in physical terms of the World Food Conference target of at least 10 million tons of food aid annually to developing countries in the form of wheat and other grains, or grain products, suitable for human consumption." To meet that objective, donor members pledge to provide grains or cash to purchase grains. Since pledges are in terms of tonnage, a minimum volume of cereals is to be supplied as aid even when supplies are tight or grain prices rise. Minimum pledges under the 1980 FAC totaled about 7.6 million tons of cereals in wheat equivalent. Of this, the United States pledged 4.47 million tons; the EC, 1.65 million tons; Canada, 600,000 tons; Australia, 400,000 tons; Japan, 300,000 tons. Argentina, Austria, Finland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland pledged about 200,000 tons together. Austria, Canada, and the United States alone have consistently exceeded their minimum pledges. Under the 1986 FAC, final commitments of a few members are still to be confirmed by their Governments, but the total minimum pledges are expected to approximate those of the 1980 Convention. The new FAC will remain in effect for 3 years, but may be extended.

While the pledges of about 7.6 million tons fall short of the 10-million-ton target, actual shipments have exceeded the minimum every year since 1980/81. Shipments reached nearly 12 million tons (in wheat equivalent) in 1984/85.

At the end of December 1985, 90 donors pledged slightly more than \$1 billion to the World Food Program for the current 1985–86 biennium. Pledges were about 75 percent of the \$1.35-billion target. The World Food Program is a multilateral food aid organization that uses those resources for agricultural development, maternal and child nutrition programs, and emergency relief.

As of February 14, 21 donors pledged more than 480,000 tons of cereals and about 15,000 tons of vegetable oil and edible fats, and powdered milk to the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR). This compares to contributions of more than 750,000 tons of cereals and about 60,000 tons of noncereals to the 1985 IEFR. Multilateral allocations for emergency operations total more than 215,000 tons of cereals and about 15,000 tons of noncereals. Carry-over supplies from the 1985 IEFR will help meet these needs. More than 90 percent of this year's total emergency assistance has been to victims of manmade disasters.

ADDITIONAL FOOD NEEDS OF LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

Financial Situation in the Low-Income Countries

Financial and economic conditions are improving and will likely continue to improve for the low-income countries as a group. The global economic situation has brightened during recent months from the sharp drop in petroleum prices, the decline in the dollar's value, the continuing high value of U.S. imports, the strengthening of the European economies, and the downtrend in world interest rates. Foreign exchange availabilities in low-income countries will probably increase through the remainder of this year, allowing higher import levels, as export earnings rise above those in 1985 and as lower interest rates reduce interest payments from what they would have been at the higher rates. .

Increased commodity prices beginning in fourth-quarter 1985 have continued through the early part of 1986. Led by a 45-percent rise in coffee prices between January 1985 and January 1986, commodity prices, excluding petroleum, averaged roughly the same in January 1986 as one year earlier, following a 10-percent decline during 1985.

The decline in petroleum prices, from an average of nearly \$28 per barrel in 1985 to below \$15 in mid-April 1986, has brought a huge relief to the oil-importing countries. This reduction in price has been accentuated for countries whose currencies have appreciated against the dollar, particularly those in the CFA currency zone. Declining oil prices have already lowered worldwide inflationary expectations and interest rates. Expectations of inflation in some industrialized nations have declined steadily during the past several months, encouraging officials to consider increasingly stimulative policies without fear of greatly promoting future inflation. Lower inflationary expectations have helped reduce interest rates to their lowest levels of the decade in several countries, including the United States. Reduced interest rates will likely help the low-income countries by lowering interest costs on debt obligations and by stimulating business activity in the industrialized economies, which will help generate additional demand for goods exported by the low-income countries.

Commercial Capacity To Import Food

Several alternative methods are available to convert general financial indicators into precise measures of the low-income countries' capacity to import food. The calculation used in this study is based on estimates of each country's foreign exchange earnings, import bills, foreign exchange reserves and debt service, and historical commercial food import patterns and food import unit values. Estimates of a country's foreign exchange earnings were made on the basis of export trade forecasts and, in selected cases, other sources of earnings such as worker remittances and tourism. The foreign exchange earnings estimate was added to estimates of a country's foreign exchange reserves to arrive at total foreign exchange supplies. The total was then adjusted using historical and estimated import bills to maintain the country's historical reserves-to-imports ratio.

The adjusted foreign exchange availability estimate was reduced further by the country's debt-service obligations to arrive at a net foreign exchange availability. The proportion of this net foreign exchange availability allocated to commercial food imports in the base period was held constant and used to calculate the foreign exchange available in the forecast period for commercial food imports. The volume of imports that could be purchased is estimated using this final estimate of net foreign exchange availability and expected food import unit values.

Measures of Additional Food Needs

Conceptual Framework

The financial indicators noted above and the food data described below are used to generate two alternative measures of food needs in addition to estimated commercial import capacity. Countries must choose between making extraordinary commercial purchases and seeking food aid to fill this gap. However, extraordinarily large commercial imports, particularly in successive years, would be at the cost of other imports, including imports of development goods. In addition, a measure is computed of the maximum quantities of commodities which countries could feasibly import. Each measure highlights a different aspect of the food problem in the low-income countries and a different notion of the role aid might play in easing the problem. (For a more detailed discussion, see section entitled "Methodological Notes" in the July 1985 World Food Needs and Availabilities pp. 236-252.)

The first measure, termed "status quo," estimates the additional food needed to maintain per capita use of food staples at levels reported in recent years. Per capita food use is calculated as the mean of the most recent 4 years that do not deviate more than one standard deviation from the mean of the most recent 8 years. This per capita food use is called base-use in the following descriptions of tables and elsewhere in this report. The data years employed in calculations for this report are 1977/78 through 1984/85. No provision is made either for improving substandard diets, for reducing allocations to countries where diets are relatively good, or for correcting problems

related to the uneven distribution of food across or within countries. Because status quo estimates support a level of per capita availability that has been achieved in the past, in most cases they can be considered to be consistent with the capacity of countries to absorb food imports.

The second measure, termed "nutrition-based," estimates the additional food required to raise per capita caloric intake to the levels associated with FAO's recommended minimum diet. This measure is based on the notion that food aid might be utilized in a way consistent with nutritional need rather than to maintain a recent, possibly substandard, status quo. In this sense, the nutrition-based measure might be viewed as a maximum level of additional food need, but not necessarily consistent with a country's ability to absorb food imports.

The measure of food import feasibility called "maximum absorbable imports" provides one basis for assessing what maximum quantity of additional food might be imported toward meeting large nutrition-based food needs, or possibly for building stocks in a period of ample world food supplies.

While the status quo and nutrition-based methods differ in the estimation of requirements, they have a common structure. In each, an estimate of every country's domestic supplies of food staples is subtracted from an estimate of staple food requirements to arrive at a quantity estimate of import requirements. Import requirements are then totaled for food groups, based on assumptions regarding their substitutability. An estimate of a country's capacity to commercially import food in each category is then subtracted from the import requirement to arrive at an estimate of additional food needs. Estimated import unit values for each food group are used to generate import requirements, and additional food needs estimates in both quantity and value terms.

The assessment of maximum absorbable aid is an adjustment of nutrition-based food needs to take account of infrastructural limitations. The calculation of this adjustment is based on historical maximum levels of consumption and stocks.

Several factors affecting additional food needs in a country are not addressed in these estimates. First, food distribution problems—both geographical and across income or population groups—are overlooked by the use of national level food availability and country average food requirement measures. These can mask acute shortages in specific places within a country as well as uneven distribution of food across population groups. However, measuring the unevenness of food distribution is extremely difficult, because data are not available. Acute problems of this nature are treated qualitatively in the country narratives.

Second, additional food needs are estimated without reference to a country's food and agriculture policies and current performance. Although these issues figure importantly in choosing between exceptional commercial food purchases and concessional food imports, a comprehensive consideration of them is beyond the scope of this report.

Introduction to Regional and Country Narrative Tables

The following section reports on the food and financial situation and outlook for 28 countries in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America. The materials summarize events during the 1984/85 local marketing year (generally July–June) and project food and financial conditions for 1985/86 and 1986/87.

Data shown in the tables must be interpreted with caution. Forecasts of food production, population, and financial conditions for 1985/86 and 1986/87 represent ERS's forecasts of what is likely to happen during those years. But, 1985/86 and 1986/87 estimates of all other items—stocks, use, import requirements, and additional needs—are not forecasts of what is likely to happen; they are targets derived using the status quo and nutrition assumptions summarized in the previous section, and explained in detail in the "Methodological Notes" section of the July annual report. Additional food needs calculations are also subject to a number of adjustments detailed in the methodology section of the annual report.

In each of the regional and country tables, any quantity less than 500 tons and any value less than \$500,000 is shown as zero.

Tables entitled "[Region] basic food data"

These tables provide major cereals supply and utilization data and population for regions for 1980/81–1984/85 and for forecast years (1985/86–1986/87).

Tables entitled "[Region] cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment"

These tables deal only with 1985/86–1986/87 country estimates aggregated for the regions. The explanation for column headings is the same as for column headings in the country tables, as described below.

Tables Entitled "[Country] basic food data"

These tables provide food staple supply and utilization data for 1980/81–1984/85 and for forecast years (1985/86 and 1986/87). An explanation of each column heading follows:

1. Actual or forecast production—actual production for the individual staples for 1981/82–1984/85 and forecast production for 1985/86 and 1986/87.
2. Net imports—actual net imports during 1981/82–1984/85. Net import figures for forecast years are not supplied. Instead, estimated import requirements based on status quo and nutrition-based approaches are provided in the next set of tables.

3. Nonfeed use—actual human consumption, 1981/82–1984/85.
4. Feed use—actual feed use, 1981/82–1984/85 and targeted feed use for 1985/86 and 1986/87. Targeted feed use is calculated to maintain per capita feed use at base-use levels. The same base-use level of feed use is employed in the status quo and nutrition-based estimates of aid needs.
5. Beginning stocks—actual stocks for 1981/82–1984/85. Initial calculations of status quo and nutrition-based import and aid needs are done by maintaining the ending stocks for 1984/85 (beginning stocks 1985/86) constant throughout the forecasting period. Import requirements for building food security stocks are calculated subsequently for the countries for which stock data are available.
6. Per capita total use—actual per capita human consumption and livestock feed use for 1981/82–1984/85.
7. Commodity coverage—the food staples included for each country.
8. Share of diet—each staple's share of total daily caloric intake, and the share of total daily caloric intake covered by the food staples analyzed. Data are drawn from the 1979–81 FAO Food Balance Sheets with adjustments made in some cases for differences in FAO or ERS estimates of feed use or more recent significant changes in a staple's share of the diet.

Tables Entitled "Import requirements for [Country]"

These tables deal only with 1985/86 and 1986/87 estimates. An explanation of each column heading follows:

1. Forecast domestic production—data are drawn from the "basic food data" tables.
2. Total use, status quo—total amount of a staple needed to maintain per capita human consumption at the base-use level and feed use at the targeted level.
3. Total use, nutrition-based—the amount of a staple needed to support FAO recommended minimum daily per capita caloric intake levels and targeted feed use.
4. Import requirements, quantity, status quo—the imports of a staple required to maintain per capita consumption, and also to achieve the targeted levels of feed use with no change in stocks, as shown in the basic food data table. These estimates are calculated for each staple by subtracting forecast domestic production from status quo-based total use.

Subtotals for each commodity group are calculated by summing the import requirements for individual commodities. Calculated surpluses (negative import requirements) for individual commodities within groups are subtracted from deficits in other commodities because foods are assumed to be substitutable within groups. Noncereals such as roots and tubers are converted to caloric wheat equivalents before being summed. Negative subtotals are shown as zeros because these calculated surpluses are assumed not to be substitutable elsewhere in the diet.

5. Import requirements, quantity, nutrition-based--the imports of a staple required to support recommended minimum per capita caloric intake, and targeted feed use, as no change in stocks is shown in the basic food data tables. These estimates are calculated by subtracting forecast domestic production from nutrition-based total use. Totals for each commodity group by year are computed as described in (4) above.
6. Import requirements, maximum--the largest quantity that could be managed if countries wished to take the greatest advantage of low grain prices to improve stocks or to improve on the nutritional status of the population.

Tables Entitled "Additional food needs for [Country], with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports"

These tables provide calculations of cereal import requirements and food needs in excess of normal commercial imports resulting from consumption requirements and from estimates of cereal stock adjustments required for food security purposes. The estimated stock increment (quantity and value) is added to import requirements and additional food needs to support consumption to arrive at total import requirements and additional food needs. For a discussion of how stock increment estimates are calculated, see "Methodological Notes" in the annual report.

1. Commercial import capacity--an estimate of the amount of food within each group that a country can afford to import commercially without reducing below historical levels the share of its available foreign exchange used for nonfood imports. Countries are required in forecast years to spend the same proportion of available foreign exchange on commercial food imports as in the base period. The measure is sensitive to historical and projected levels of foreign exchange holdings, total merchandise imports and exports, and debt service. The measure is provided in both quantity and value, using the same country-specific estimates of unit import costs as in the import requirements estimate.

2. Additional food needs, quantity—the estimated quantity of additional food needed in each commodity group to support either the status quo or nutrition-based use level and targeted stock and feed use levels. Negative needs are shown as zero.
3. Additional food needs, value—the estimated value of the additional food needed in each commodity group to maintain either status quo consumption or nutrition-based consumption and targeted stock and feed use levels.

Tables Entitled "Financial indicators for [Country],
actual and projected"

These tables give historical data and forecasts for four key financial indicators: yearend international reserves, merchandise exports, merchandise imports, and debt-service obligations. All data are on a calendar year basis and are compiled from a variety of sources, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, Chase Econometrics, country sources, and ERS estimates.

North Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total use		Additional needs			
	Status	Nutrition-	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	quo	based	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	25,222	21,960	2,511	516	0	0
1986/87	25,912	22,303	2,206	367	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			275	43	275	43
1986/87			259	37	259	37
Total						
1985/86			2,552	525	0	0
1986/87			2,355	391	0	0

EGYPT

Sharply lower petroleum prices in early 1986 worsened Egypt's economic outlook because crude oil and petroleum products accounted for about three-fourths of total exports during the early 1980's. Prices for Egypt's second major export, cotton, are also down. Total foreign exchange earnings in 1986 are likely to be about 12 percent below the \$12.2 billion of 1984. Declining OPEC petroleum revenues have further reduced Egypt's foreign exchange inflow from remittances, and the reduction would have been more severe without special arrangements to provide manpower and services for Iraq. Income from Suez Canal tolls is expected to decline to less than \$1 billion in 1986 because of reduced use by oil tankers, and declining revenue from tourism. The foreign debt now exceeds \$32 billion and the service cost is expected to reach nearly \$3 billion in 1986. Efforts to curb further hikes in the foreign debt recently included a number of austerity measures designed to curb nonessential imports.

Import requirements and additional food needs for 1985/86 are up more than 200,000 tons from the February report. This reflects lower production estimates, despite some reduction in needs caused by the base change. Earlier forecasts of bumper grain harvests failed to materialize because farmers shifted land to cotton, clover, and vegetables. In 1985, grain production remained steady at 7.8 million tons as the 3-percent rise for wheat to 1.87 million tons offset the decline for rice. Corn production remained constant at 3.7 million tons in 1985, following remarkable gains in yields because of greater use of hybrid varieties in 1980-84. Total grain imports increased slightly to 8.9 million tons in 1985, although commercial import capacity declined and concessional imports increased.

Egypt basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	:total use	coverage	:of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	7,373	2,530	6,267	11,393	2,357	326	:Wheat	33.1
1981/82	7,424	2,420	7,294	12,072	2,964	347	:Rice	11.5
1982/83	7,714	2,102	7,017	11,857	3,119	336	:Corn	18.3
1983/84	7,883	1,857	8,242	12,207	3,684	347	:Sorghum	1.9
1984/85	7,788	2,091	8,835	12,501	4,092	352	:Barley	0.0
1985/86	7,818	2,121					: Total	64.9
1986/87	8,125	2,121						

Import requirements for Egypt

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
			:	:	:	:	:
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	7,818	16,404	13,728	8,586	5,910	10,307
1986/87	:	8,125	16,846	13,832	8,721	5,707	10,459

Financial indicators for Egypt, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits	:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	:	9,307	9,745	1,411	1,046	7,896	15
1981	:	10,449	12,054	1,911	716	8,538	20
1982	:	10,091	12,385	1,905	698	8,187	19
1983	:	10,732	12,516	1,999	771	8,733	20
1984	:	12,237	14,352	2,352	736	8,486	
	:						
1985	:	11,157	13,913	2,555	800	8,610	20
1986	:	10,800	14,400	2,800	800	7,980	20

Additional food needs to support consumption for Egypt, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	6,075	1,249	2,511	516	0	0
1986/87	:	6,757	1,158	1,963	336	0	0
	:						
Stock adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			41	9	41	9
1986/87	:			103	18	103	18
	:						
Total	:						
1985/86	:			2,552	525	0	0
1986/87	:			2,066	354	0	0

MOROCCO

Favorable weather and a larger cultivated area are likely to bring Morocco a record grain harvest in 1986. Total production is forecast at 5.7 million tons, with wheat comprising 2.95 million. Import requirements for 1986/87 are below 1 million tons, well within Morocco's commercial import capacity.

Morocco basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity: Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage : of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	4,354	580	2,220	5,740	778	317	Wheat 41.9
1981/82	2,021	636	2,655	4,122	559	222	Corn 3.0
1982/83	4,764	631	1,470	5,519	898	298	Barley 21.4
1983/84	3,457	448	2,296	4,868	1,075	269	Total 66.2
1984/85	3,658	166	2,652	4,952	1,088	268	
1985/86	4,022	436					
1986/87	5,735	436					

Import requirements for Morocco

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based : Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----			
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	4,022	6,503	6,131	2,481	2,109 3,097
1986/87	5,735	6,695	6,535	960	800 1,587

Financial indicators for Morocco, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:		:	Foreign exchange available
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	due	:	reserves	:	Total : food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----							:	Percent
1980	:	3,270	:	3,770	:	1,193	:	399	:	2,077 23
1981	:	3,084	:	3,840	:	1,266	:	230	:	1,818 34
1982	:	2,945	:	3,815	:	1,334	:	218	:	1,611 29
1983	:	2,931	:	3,301	:	1,120	:	203	:	1,811 20
1984	:	3,292	:	3,600	:	1,134	:	220	:	1,747
1985	:	3,611	:	3,700	:	1,454	:	220	:	2,156 27
1986	:	3,678	:	3,950	:	1,462	:	220	:	2,200 27

Additional food needs to support consumption for Morocco, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	<u>Commercial import capacity :</u>		<u>Status quo</u>		<u>Nutrition-based</u>	
	:	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>: Value</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>: Value</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>: Value</u>
	:						
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	3,034	436	0	0	0	0
1986/87	:	3,716	444	0	0	0	0
	:						
Stock adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			169	24	169	24
1986/87	:			111	13	111	13
	:						
Total	:						
1985/86	:			0	0	0	0
1986/87	:			0	0	0	0
	:						

TUNISIA

An especially severe drought has cut forecasts of Tunisia's 1986 grain crop to 651,000 tons--about half the size of a normal harvest, and one-third the size of 1985's record 2.1-million-ton crop. Status quo import requirements for 1986/87 are now 1.7 million tons, exceeding commercial import capacity by 288,000 tons.

Tunisia basic food data

	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	: 1979-81	
Commodity/year	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity:	: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports:	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage	: of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: -----1,000 tons	:	:	:	:	: Kilos	:	: Percent
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 1,166	: 211	: 816	: 1,590	: 402	: 307	: Wheat	: 53.0
1981/82	: 1,234	: 201	: 1,142	: 1,730	: 627	: 354	: Barley	: 2.3
1982/83	: 1,256	: 220	: 864	: 1,741	: 469	: 323	: Corn	: .0
1983/84	: 922	: 130	: 1,283	: 1,699	: 526	: 317	: Total	: 55.4
1984/85	: 1,024	: 110	: 1,100	: 1,707	: 502	: 307	:	:
1985/86	: 2,068	: 25	:	:	:	:	:	:
1986/87	: 651	: 25	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Tunisia

	:	:	Total use		:	Import requirements						
Commodity/year	:	Production	:	Status quo	:	Nutrition-based	:	Status quo	:	Nutrition-based	:	Maximum
	:		:		:		:		:		:	
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Financial indicators for Tunisia, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----							Percent
1980	:	3,296	:	3,823	:	431	:	590	2,866
1981	:	3,616	:	4,108	:	517	:	536	3,099
1982	:	3,208	:	3,929	:	483	:	607	2,725
1983	:	3,097	:	3,657	:	560	:	567	2,537
1984	:	3,343	:	3,724	:	682	:	409	2,787
1985	:	3,563	:	3,956	:	618	:	409	2,810
1986	:	3,799	:	3,992	:	597	:	409	3,063

Additional food needs to support consumption for Tunisia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	1,131	173	0	0	0	0
1986/87	:	1,479	188	243	31	0	0
Stock adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			64	10	64	10
1986/87	:			45	6	45	6
Total	:						
1985/86	:			0	0	0	0
1986/87	:			288	37	0	0

 * The status quo food needs assessment is based on the adjusted recent 4-year *
 * average per capita food use. See Appendix A for description of new method. *
 * The nutrition-based food needs assessment is based on food use consistent *
 * with meeting FAO/WHO minimum per capita caloric standards. *

West Africa

Grain production for 1985/86 is estimated at 10 million tons--up slightly from the February report. Root production is almost 14 million tons, compared with 13 million last year. Both levels are records. Additional food needs declined about 25 percent from the February estimate to 435,000 tons. Two factors contributed to the change in food needs--increases in production and a change in the calculation of base period per capita food use. With the old base, additional food needs would have declined even more sharply, to about 300,000 tons. The new base period consumption level will not fluctuate widely from year to year because unusually high and low years are not used in the average. For most West African countries, the new base maintains consumption at a higher level than used in previous calculations. The change in the base period per capita food use calculation caused a significant change in 1986/87 estimated status quo food needs for Chad and Niger. Significant onfarm or other nongovernment stock carryover from the exceptional 1985/86 crop do not enter into the 1986/87 assessment. However, urban populations would not necessarily have market access to such stocks.

West Africa basic food data

	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Popula-	: capita	
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: tion	: total	
	:	:	:	:	: use	
	:					
	:	-----1,000 tons-----		Thousand	Kilos	
Major cereals	:					
1980/81	:	8,102	291	2,064	67,514	151
1981/82	:	8,638	265	2,214	69,129	158
1982/83	:	8,286	200	2,177	70,938	148
1983/84	:	7,666	141	2,826	73,366	142
1984/85	:	7,511	182	2,911	75,805	136
1985/86	:	10,092	277		77,991	
1986/87	:	9,254	277		80,207	
	:					

West Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	16,854	17,861	373	91	1,209	332
1986/87	17,343	18,136	772	171	1,705	391
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			89	24	89	24
1986/87			26	7	26	7
Total						
1985/86			435	109	1,289	354
1986/87			797	177	1,729	397
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			433	108	706	193
1986/87			797	177	1,184	267

BENIN

Benin no longer shows additional food needs because of increased production estimates for the 1985/86 crops. Record harvests of corn, cassava, and yams were reported in 1985.

Benin basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or forecast production	: Begin- ning stocks	: Net imports	: Nonfeed use	: Feed use	: Per capita total use	: 1979-81 Commodity: coverage	: Share of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kilos		Percent	
Major cereals								
1980/81	: 340	0	89	429	0	124	:Wheat	4.1
1981/82	: 358	0	117	475	0	133	:Rice	3.1
1982/83	: 349	0	71	420	0	114	:Corn	22.9
1983/84	: 348	0	77	425	0	112	:Sorghum	4.6
1984/85	: 472	0	61	533	0	136	:Millet	0.5
1985/86	: 557	0					:Cassava	21.4
1986/87	: 482	0					:Yams	13.7
Roots							: Total	70.2
1980/81	: 1,277	0	0	1,277	0	369	:	
1981/82	: 1,241	0	0	1,241	0	348	:	
1982/83	: 1,288	0	0	1,288	0	350	:	
1983/84	: 1,200	0	0	1,200	0	316	:	
1984/85	: 1,456	0	0	1,456	0	372	:	
1985/86	: 1,606	0					:	
1986/87	: 1,450	0					:	

Import requirements for Benin

Commodity/year	: Production	: Total use		: Import requirements			
		: Status	: Nutrition-	: Status	: Nutrition-	: Maximum	
		: quo	: based	: quo	: based		
	----- 1,000 tons -----						
Major cereals							
1985/86	: 557	512	568	(45)	11	(7)	
1986/87	: 482	527	558	45	76	85	
Roots							
1985/86	: 1,606	1,451	1,581	(155)	(25)	(104)	
1986/87	: 1,450	1,496	1,577	46	127	98	
Cereal Equivalent							
1985/86	: 1,189	1,081	1,190	(107)	1	(50)	
1986/87	: 1,052	1,115	1,178	63	126	122	

Financial indicators for Benin, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	260	:	473	:	9	:	8	252
1981	:	368	:	508	:	17	:	58	351
1982	:	320	:	590	:	15	:	5	305
1983	:	215	:	310	:	24	:	4	191
1984	:	172	:	224	:	38	:	3	133
1985	:	200	:	250	:	12	:	4	181
1986	:	225	:	275	:	13	:	4	204

Additional food needs to support consumption for Benin, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		Nutrition-based		
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:							
Consumption	:							
1985/86	:	60	:	12	:	0	:	0
1986/87	:	81	:	13	:	0	:	0
	:							
Stock Adjustment	:							
1985/86	:					0	:	0
1986/87	:					0	:	0
	:							
Total	:							
1985/86	:					0	:	0
1986/87	:					0	:	0
	:							
Maximum absorbable	:							
	:							
Cereal equivalent	:							
1985/86	:					0	:	0
1986/87	:					0	:	0
	:							

BURKINA

Production estimates for 1985/86 were revised upward to a record 1.6 million tons, due to the excellent crop conditions that prevailed in most of Burkina during 1985. The bumper harvest generated a large national grain surplus that could increase official stocks above the November 1985 level of 85,000 tons.

Despite the favorable national food balance, assistance is still required to meet a regional food deficit in northern Burkina. The region has suffered from 3 consecutive years of drought, with crop failures being most severe in 1985. The cumulative effect of prolonged drought is decreased regional food supplies and reduced purchasing power. Regional shortages are being met through a combination of concessional food imports and special financial assistance for local cereal purchases that will move surplus grain from the south into deficit northern regions.

Burkina basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast	: Begin- : ning	: : : Net	: : : Nonfeed	: : : Feed	: Per : capita	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports:	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage :of diet
	: -----	: 1,000 tons	: -----			: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 1,029	0	65	1,090	4	178	:Wheat 1.6
1981/82	: 1,250	0	110	1,357	3	217	:Rice 3.6
1982/83	: 1,186	0	82	1,266	2	198	:Millet and
1983/84	: 1,095	0	179	1,272	2	194	: sorghum 56.1
1984/85	: 1,128	0	203	1,329	2	198	:Corn 8.1
1985/86	: 1,571	0					: Total 69.5
1986/87	: 1,343	0					:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Burkina

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
Major cereals			1,000 tons			
1985/86	1,571	1,374	1,519	(197)	(52)	(73)
1986/87	1,343	1,408	1,517	65	174	193

Financial indicators for Burkina, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	: Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	: Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	due	:	reserves	: Total : food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	161	:	368	:	17	:	54	144 27
1981	:	159	:	348	:	15	:	56	144 17
1982	:	126	:	360	:	18	:	47	109 18
1983	:	126	:	262	:	16	:	71	110 21
1984	:	129	:	258	:	22	:	93	108
1985	:	127	:	264	:	15	:	130	185 19
1986	:	134	:	277	:	16	:	130	188 19

Additional food needs to support consumption for Burkina

Commodity/year	:	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	:						
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	79	14	0	0	0	0
1986/87	:	97	15	0	0	78	12
Stock adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			0	0	0	0
1986/87	:			0	0	0	0
Total	:						
1985/86	:			0	0	0	0
1986/87	:			0	0	78	12

CAMEROON

Cameroon basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
Major cereals	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos		Percent
1980/81	885	0	198	1,061	22	127	:Wheat	3.9
1981/82	814	0	174	962	26	112	:Rice	2.7
1982/83	983	0	225	1,186	22	134	:Corn	11.5
1983/84	924	0	265	1,161	28	129	:Millet	14.5
1984/85	949	0	267	1,184	32	128	:Cassava	11.4
1985/86	989	0					:Yams & sweet	
1986/87	1,048	0					: potatoes	5.0
							:Plantains	8.1
Roots							:Peanuts	5.5
1980/81	3,518	0	0	3,518	0	411	: Total	62.7
1981/82	3,585	0	0	3,585	0	408		
1982/83	2,768	0	0	2,768	0	308		
1983/84	3,022	0	0	3,022	0	328		
1984/85	3,370	0	0	3,370	0	356		
1985/86	3,654	0						
1986/87	3,701	0						

Import requirements for Cameroon

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		Maximum
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	
Major cereals	----- 1,000 tons -----					
1985/86	989	1,227	1,154	238	165	321
1986/87	1,048	1,261	1,189	213	141	298
Roots						
1985/86	3,654	3,406	3,348	(248)	(306)	316
1986/87	3,701	3,501	3,422	(200)	(279)	379
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	2,344	2,504	2,513	160	169	229
1986/87	2,424	2,574	2,580	150	156	220

Financial indicators for Cameroon, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	1,646	:	1,608	:	182	:	174	1,460
1981	:	1,407	:	1,368	:	200	:	71	1,201
1982	:	1,348	:	1,220	:	264	:	50	1,079
1983	:	1,364	:	1,223	:	219	:	151	958
1984	:	1,220	:	1,100	:	283	:	48	937
	:		:		:		:		
1985	:	1,200	:	1,150	:	308	:	65	1,646
1986	:	1,200	:	1,150	:	290	:	65	1,714
	:		:		:		:		

Additional food needs to support consumption for Cameroon

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	224	:	44	:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:	280	:	45	:	0	:	0	:
Stock Adjustment	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	:

CAPE VERDE

Cape Verde basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : : imports:	: : : Nonfeed : : use :	: : : Feed : : use :	: Per : : capita : : total use :	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : -----	: : 1,000 tons	: : -----	: : -----	: : -----	: : Kilos	: : Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 7	: 0	: 59	: 66	: 0	: 228	: Wheat 9.0
1981/82	: 3	: 0	: 60	: 63	: 0	: 215	: Rice 9.0
1982/83	: 4	: 0	: 47	: 51	: 0	: 172	: Corn 41.0
1983/84	: 3	: 0	: 91	: 94	: 0	: 311	: Pulses 4.7
1984/85	: 3	: 0	: 80	: 83	: 0	: 271	: Total 63.8
1985/86	: 1	: 0	:	:	:	:	:
1986/87	: 3	: 0	:	:	:	:	:
Pulses	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 2	: 0	: 0	: 2	: 0	: 7	:
1981/82	: 3	: 0	: 0	: 3	: 0	: 10	:
1982/83	: 4	: 0	: 0	: 4	: 0	: 13	:
1983/84	: 5	: 0	: 0	: 5	: 0	: 17	:
1984/85	: 5	: 0	: 2	: 7	: 0	: 23	:
1985/86	: 2	: 0	:	:	:	:	:
1986/87	: 4	: 0	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Cape Verde

Commodity/year	:	:	Total use		:	Import requirements	
	:	Production	:	Status	: Nutrition-	Status :	Nutrition-:
	:	:	:	quo	: based	: quo	: based : Maximum
Major cereals	:			<u>1,000 tons</u>			
1985/86	:	1	74	50	73	49	96
1986/87	:	3	75	50	72	47	96
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	2	4	4	2	2	5
1986/87	:	4	4	4	(0)	0	3

Financial indicators for Cape Verde, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	due	:	reserves	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					:	----- Percent -----	
1980	:	54	:	82	:	0	:	25	15
1981	:	43	:	86	:	0	:	26	13
1982	:	48	:	88	:	2	:	28	9
1983	:	51	:	86	:	3	:	26	6
1984	:	53	:	86	:	5	:	25	
	:		:		:		:		
1985	:	55	:	60	:	1	:	25	9
1986	:	57	:	60	:	1	:	25	9
	:		:		:		:		

Additional food needs to support consumption for Cape Verde

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
	:						
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	13	2	60	10	36	6
1986/87	:	16	2	55	8	31	4
	:						
Stock adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			0	0	0	0
1986/87	:			0	0	0	0
	:						
Total	:						
1985/86	:			60	10	36	6
1986/87	:			55	8	31	4
	:						
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	1	0	1	0	1	0
1986/87	:	1	0	0	0	0	0
	:						
Total	:						
1985/86	:		2		10		6
1986/87	:		2		8		4
	:						

1/ Commercial import capacity surplus to additional food needs in individual commodity groups offsets some additional cereal needs.

CHAD

Chad basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
Major cereals								
1980/81	649	0	30	679	0	153	Wheat	1.4
1981/82	548	0	73	621	0	137	Rice	3.8
1982/83	466	0	66	532	0	112	Corn	1.2
1983/84	490	0	97	587	0	119	Millet	47.7
1984/85	300	0	241	496	0	98	Cassava	7.2
1985/86	682	45					Total	61.3
1986/87	500	45						
Roots								
1980/81	185	0	0	185	0	42		
1981/82	191	0	0	191	0	42		
1982/83	197	0	0	197	0	41		
1983/84	200	0	0	200	0	41		
1984/85	170	0	0	170	0	34		
1985/86	200	0						
1986/87	200	0						

Import requirements for Chad

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-
		quo	based	quo	based
					Maximum
	----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals					
1985/86	682	690	879	8	197
1986/87	500	707	876	207	376
Roots					
1985/86	200	205	296	5	96
1986/87	200	210	303	10	103
Cereal Equivalent					
1985/86	762	772	998	10	235
1986/87	580	791	997	211	417

Financial indicators for Chad, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	: Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	: food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	71	:	87	:	2	:	5	13
1981	:	88	:	108	:	3	:	7	8
1982	:	62	:	105	:	0	:	12	6
1983	:	107	:	183	:	1	:	28	2
1984	:	148	:	225	:	10	:	44	
	:		:		:		:		
1985	:	80	:	119	:	2	:	44	6
1986	:	80	:	122	:	2	:	44	6
	:		:		:		:		

Additional food needs to support consumption for Chad,
and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	: Quantity : Value
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$	1,000 tons Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		
Consumption	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:	21	:	5	:	0	:	0	215 47
1986/87	:	21	:	5	:	190	:	40	396 84
	:		:		:		:		
Stock Adjustment	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:		:		:	17	:	4	17 4
1986/87	:		:		:	2	:	0	2 0
	:		:		:		:		
Total	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:		:		:	6	:	1	231 51
1986/87	:		:		:	191	:	41	397 85
	:		:		:		:		
Maximum absorbable	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:		:		:	3	:	1	3 1
1986/87	:		:		:	191	:	41	200 43
	:		:		:		:		

GAMBIA

Gambia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	imports	use	use	capita	Commodity	Share
	production	stocks				total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	62	0	47	109	0	173	Rice	34.9
1981/82	80	0	38	118	0	181	Millet	7.5
1982/83	90	0	45	135	0	200	Wheat	5.6
1983/84	54	0	86	140	0	200	Corn	4.7
1984/85	74	0	41	115	0	159	Peanuts	0.0
1985/86	112	0					Sorghum	7.8
1986/87	117	0					Total	60.5

Import requirements for Gambia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-
		quo	based	quo	based
					Maximum
		1,000 tons			
Major cereals					
1985/86	112	135	137	23	25
1986/87	117	140	143	23	26

Financial indicators for Gambia, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
	credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	Million dollars					Percent
1980	49	140	7	6	42	28
1981	84	123	11	4	73	8
1982	74	95	13	8	61	16
1983	83	87	13	3	70	12
1984	60	99	13	2	47	
1985	60	95	9	1	48	12
1986	61	95	9	1	49	12

Additional food needs to support consumption for Gambia

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based :	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:					
Consumption	:					
1985/86	:	22	4	1	0	4
1986/87	:	23	4	0	0	2
	:					
Stock adjustment	:					
1985/86	:		0	0	0	0
1986/87	:		0	0	0	0
	:					
Total	:					
1985/86	:		1	0	4	1
1986/87	:		0	0	2	0
	:					

GHANA

Upward revisions of 1985 production estimates caused Ghana's import requirements for 1985/86 to decline. However, the most important factor in eliminating the country's additional food needs was a sharp increase in the commercial import capacity from 254,000 to 379,000 tons. The estimate of Ghana's 1985 international reserves almost tripled to \$380 million because of borrowings from IMF and the World Bank and sales of the 1985 cocoa crop. Reserves fluctuate widely and could show a drop during the next few months.

Ghana basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : Net : imports	: : Nonfeed : use	: : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage : of diet
	: : -----	: : 1,000 tons	: : -----			: : Kilos	: : Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 648	: 0	: 259	: 837	: 70	: 84 :Wheat	: 4.8
1981/82	: 693	: 0	: 197	: 820	: 70	: 81 :Rice	: 4.0
1982/83	: 532	: 0	: 259	: 721	: 70	: 71 :Corn	: 13.0
1983/84	: 422	: 0	: 273	: 645	: 50	: 58 :Sorghum	: 4.8
1984/85	: 890	: 0	: 138	: 948	: 60	: 80 :Millet	: 4.1
1985/86	: 723	: 20				: :Cassava	: 24.6
1986/87	: 740	: 20				: :Cocoyams	: 6.6
	:	:	:	:	:	: :Plantains	: 8.2
Roots	:	:	:	:	:	: : Total	: 70.1
1980/81	: 5,362	: 0	: 0	: 5,362	: 0	: 495 :	:
1981/82	: 5,120	: 0	: 0	: 5,120	: 0	: 466 :	:
1982/83	: 5,580	: 0	: 0	: 5,580	: 0	: 499 :	:
1983/84	: 4,579	: 0	: 0	: 4,579	: 0	: 384 :	:
1984/85	: 5,700	: 0	: 0	: 5,700	: 0	: 452 :	:
1985/86	: 6,100	: 0				: :	:
1986/87	: 6,200	: 0				: :	:
	:	:	:	:	:	: :	:

Import requirements for Ghana

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
	:		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	:
	:		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		<u>1,000 tons</u>				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	723	1,044	1,231	321	508	330
1986/87	:	740	1,076	1,270	336	530	346
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	6,100	6,056	4,697	(44)	(1,403)	383
1986/87	:	6,200	6,243	4,837	43	(1,363)	483
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	2,977	3,261	3,003	283	25	229
1986/87	:	3,028	3,361	3,094	333	67	283

Financial indicators for Ghana, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	and other	service	International:	:	Share to major
	:	credits	debits	:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:	<u>Million dollars</u>					<u>Percent</u>
1980	:	1,104	908	94	180	1,010	5
1981	:	711	954	53	146	658	9
1982	:	607	589	62	139	545	10
1983	:	439	500	100	145	339	21
1984	:	566	533	81	302	485	
1985	:	600	700	73	380	708	14
1986	:	625	700	76	350	700	14

Additional food needs to support consumption for Ghana, stock adjustment,
and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	379	84	0	0	0	0
1986/87	450	83	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

GUINEA

Guinea basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	358	42	122	472	0	99	Rice	30.6
1981/82	342	50	135	492	0	101	Cassava	16.8
1982/83	384	35	117	501	0	101	Wheat	2.8
1983/84	359	35	175	539	0	107	Corn	3.4
1984/85	388	30	122	505	0	96	Millet	3.6
1985/86	460	35					Total	57.2
1986/87	403	35						
Roots								
1980/81	480	0	0	480	0	101		
1981/82	485	0	0	485	0	100		
1982/83	500	0	0	500	0	101		
1983/84	500	0	0	500	0	99		
1984/85	525	0	0	525	0	99		
1985/86	525	0						
1986/87	525	0						

Import requirements for Guinea

Commodity/year	:	Production	:	Total use		:	Import requirements	
	:		:	Status	Nutrition-	:	Status	Nutrition-:
	:		:	quo	based	:	quo	based : Maximum
	:		:	<u>1,000 tons</u>				
Major cereals	:		:					
1985/86	:	460	:	560	641	:	100	181
1986/87	:	403	:	577	650	:	174	247
	:		:					
Roots	:		:					
1985/86	:	525	:	564	745	:	39	220
1986/87	:	525	:	581	767	:	56	242
	:		:					
Cereal Equivalent	:		:					
1985/86	:	671	:	787	941	:	116	270
1986/87	:	614	:	811	959	:	197	345
	:		:					

Financial indicators for Guinea, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	<u>Million dollars</u>						<u>Percent</u>	
1980	:	495	:	394	:	96	:	67	399
1981	:	493	:	426	:	83	:	68	410
1982	:	444	:	380	:	78	:	108	366
1983	:	502	:	366	:	68	:	115	435
1984	:	510	:	407	:	105	:	95	405
	:		:		:		:		
1985	:	500	:	382	:	84	:	95	418
1986	:	525	:	450	:	88	:	95	422
	:		:		:		:		

Additional food needs to support consumption for Guinea, with stock adjustment,
and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based :	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: 98	: 28	: 18	: 5	: 172	: 49
1986/87	: 118	: 28	: 78	: 19	: 226	: 54
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stock Adjustment	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	:	:	: 4	: 1	: 4	: 1
1986/87	:	:	: 2	: 0	: 2	: 0
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	:	:	: 22	: 6	: 176	: 50
1986/87	:	:	: 80	: 19	: 228	: 54
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maximum absorbable	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cereal equivalent	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	:	:	: 22	: 6	: 72	: 20
1986/87	:	:	: 80	: 19	: 132	: 32
	:	:	:	:	:	:

GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity: Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage :of diet
	1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	63	0	41	94	0	120	Rice 39.5
1981/82	105	10	22	127	0	159	Corn 16.3
1982/83	108	10	22	132	0	163	Millet and
1983/84	103	8	39	147	0	178	sorghum 4.5
1984/85	128	3	34	165	0	196	Total roots 6.4
1985/86	128	0					Total 66.7
1986/87	118	0					
Roots							
1980/81	40	0	0	40	0	51	
1981/82	40	0	0	40	0	50	
1982/83	40	0	0	40	0	49	
1983/84	35	0	0	35	0	42	
1984/85	40	0	0	40	0	48	
1985/86	40	0					
1986/87	40	0					

Import requirements for Guinea-Bissau

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-
		quo	based	quo	based : Maximum
	1,000 tons				
Major cereals					
1985/86	128	149	140	21	12 50
1986/87	118	152	142	34	24 63
Roots					
1985/86	40	41	48	1	8 3
1986/87	40	41	49	1	9 4
Cereal Equivalent					
1985/86	143	165	159	21	15 50
1986/87	133	168	161	34	27 64

Financial indicators for Guinea-Bissau, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	11	:	55	:	3	:	12	52
1981	:	14	:	52	:	2	:	15	55
1982	:	12	:	69	:	3	:	8	21
1983	:	9	:	57	:	2	:	4	44
1984	:	17	:	59	:	3	:	4	14
1985	:	21	:	65	:	5	:	4	12
1986	:	25	:	65	:	5	:	4	15

Additional food needs to support consumption for Guinea-Bissau, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo :		Nutrition-based :	
	:	Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	13	4	8	2	2	1
1986/87	:	20	4	15	3	7	2
	:						
Stock Adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			4	1	4	1
1986/87	:			3	1	3	1
	:						
Total	:						
1985/86	:			12	3	6	2
1986/87	:			17	4	10	2
	:						

LIBERIA

Two factors account for an increase in Liberia's additional food needs since the February estimate. The new base period per capita food use increased per capita cereal intake to 138 kg. per year. This raised total use and import requirements by about 20,000 tons. The worsening economic crisis in Liberia reduced its commercial import capacity by 11,000 tons to 79,000 tons. As a result, estimated additional food needs in 1985/86 rose 32,000 tons since the February report, to 70,000 tons. Liberia's import requirement includes needed stock rebuilding.

Liberia basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast	: Begin- : ning	: : : Net	: : : Nonfeed	: : : Feed	: Per : capita	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports:	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage :of diet
	: -----	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: -----			: <u>Kilos</u>	: <u>Percent</u>
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 159	: 24	: 108	: 270	: 0	: 142	: Wheat 2.9
1981/82	: 165	: 21	: 116	: 282	: 0	: 144	: Rice 44.5
1982/83	: 160	: 20	: 89	: 251	: 0	: 124	: Cassava 20.5
1983/84	: 172	: 18	: 106	: 237	: 0	: 113	: Total 67.9
1984/85	: 177	: 59	: 120	: 336	: 0	: 156	:
1985/86	: 185	: 20	:	:	:	:	:
1986/87	: 186	: 20	:	:	:	:	:
Roots	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 188	: 0	: 0	: 188	: 0	: 99	:
1981/82	: 200	: 0	: 0	: 200	: 0	: 102	:
1982/83	: 176	: 0	: 0	: 176	: 0	: 87	:
1983/84	: 185	: 0	: 0	: 185	: 0	: 88	:
1984/85	: 190	: 0	: 0	: 190	: 0	: 88	:
1985/86	: 200	: 0	:	:	:	:	:
1986/87	: 210	: 0	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Liberia

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	185	312	267	127	82	201
1986/87	:	186	322	275	136	89	212
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	200	211	376	11	176	28
1986/87	:	210	218	389	8	179	25
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	255	385	398	131	144	200
1986/87	:	259	398	411	139	152	209

Financial indicators for Liberia, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	:	600	478	39	6	561	8
1981	:	529	412	27	7	502	9
1982	:	477	370	34	7	443	5
1983	:	428	367	31	20	397	9
1984	:	452	318	42	4	410	
1985	:	452	325	29	2	416	8
1986	:	452	340	29	2	416	8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Liberia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: <u>Commercial import capacity</u> :		: <u>Status quo</u> :		: <u>Nutrition-based</u>		
	: <u>Quantity</u>	: <u>Value</u>	: <u>Quantity</u>	: <u>Value</u>	: <u>Quantity</u>	: <u>Value</u>	
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	79	27	52	18	65	22
1986/87	:	94	27	45	13	57	16
	:						
Stock Adjustment	:						
1985/86	:		18	6	18	6	
1986/87	:		14	4	14	4	
	:						
Total	:						
1985/86	:		70	24	83	28	
1986/87	:		59	17	71	20	
	:						

MALI

Mali basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: ----- 1,000 tons -----					: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 836	: 100	: 99	: 1,035	: 0	: 150 :Wheat	: 1.6
1981/82	: 1,057	: 0	: 157	: 1,214	: 0	: 172 :Rice	: 11.1
1982/83	: 973	: 0	: 155	: 1,128	: 0	: 156 :Corn	: 4.6
1983/84	: 830	: 0	: 291	: 1,121	: 0	: 151 :Millet	: 53.0
1984/85	: 662	: 0	: 364	: 996	: 0	: 132 : Total	: 70.4
1985/86	: 1,123	: 30					
1986/87	: 985	: 30					

Import requirements for Mali

Commodity/year	: Production	: Total use		: Import requirements			
		: Status	: Nutrition-	: Status	: Nutrition-	: Maximum	
		: quo	: based	: quo	: based		
	: ----- 1,000 tons -----						
Cereals							
1985/86	: 1,123	: 1,213	: 1,630	: 90	: 507	: 272	
1986/87	: 985	: 1,238	: 1,641	: 253	: 656	: 438	

Financial indicators for Mali, actual and projected

Year	: Exports : and other : credits	: Imports : and other : debits	: Debt : service : reserves	: International: : reserves	: Foreign exchange available : Share to major : food imports
	: ----- Million dollars -----				: Percent
1980	: 263	: 555	: 9	: 15	: 254 10
1981	: 200	: 470	: 9	: 17	: 191 17
1982	: 189	: 414	: 8	: 17	: 181 23
1983	: 208	: 430	: 13	: 16	: 195 25
1984	: 224	: 444	: 17	: 27	: 206
1985	: 211	: 548	: 10	: 18	: 196 22
1986	: 225	: 475	: 10	: 18	: 212 22

Additional food needs to support consumption for Mali, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	119	39	0	0	388	126
1986/87	155	42	98	27	501	136
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			7	2	7	2
1986/87			1	0	1	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	395	129
1986/87			99	27	502	136
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	153	50
1986/87			99	27	283	77

MAURITANIA

Mauritania's additional food needs declined 122,000 tons to 68,000 tons since the February estimate. Various factors explain the change. Estimates of 1985/86 cereal production were revised upward, following good weather, at the same time that the new base calculation reduced per capita use. Both contributed to lower import requirements. This more than offset a decline in commercial import capacity due to lower international reserves.

In addition, the treatment of stocks in Mauritania was changed and also lowered needs. The February report included Mauritania's record stocks of 126,000 tons reached at the end of 1984/85, although no previous stock data were available. This boosted import requirements by building in the maintenance of large stocks. This 1 year of data was not used for the current estimate. Actual stocks are expected to be drawn down to 55,000 tons this year, which is considered adequate for ensuring national food security.

Mauritania basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : -----	: : 1,000 tons	: : -----	: : -----	: : -----	: : Kilos	: : Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 48	: 0	: 166	: 214	: 0	: 142 :Wheat	: 16.0
1981/82	: 80	: 0	: 209	: 289	: 0	: 189 :Rice	: 14.1
1982/83	: 22	: 0	: 256	: 278	: 0	: 178 :Corn	: 1.2
1983/84	: 30	: 0	: 298	: 328	: 0	: 206 :Millet	: 17.0
1984/85	: 18	: 0	: 256	: 274	: 0	: 169 :Other grain	: .0
1985/86	: 75	: 0				: Total	: 48.2
1986/87	: 83	: 0				:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Mauritania

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:						
	:		----- <u>1,000 tons</u> -----				
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	75	259	264	184	189	266
1986/87	:	83	264	270	181	187	265
	:						

Financial indicators for Mauritania, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	196	321	30	140	166	18
1981	270	386	54	161	216	16
1982	240	427	40	139	200	25
1983	315	378	37	105	278	16
1984	294	302	42	78	252	
1985	280	375	45	45	159	19
1986	280	375	45	45	159	19

Additional food needs to support consumption for Mauritania

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	116	21	68	12	73	13
1986/87	140	21	42	6	48	7
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			68	12	73	13
1986/87			42	6	48	7

NIGER

The change in the base period per capita food use calculation caused a jump in Niger's import requirements from 26,000 to 183,000 tons. The unusually low consumption year of 1984/85 is no longer used in the average, so per capita total use is based on the relatively high years of the early 1980's. Niger's import capacity of 90,000 tons is now inadequate to cover the new estimate of import requirements, giving additional food needs of 124,000 tons, including the stock adjustment.

Niger basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81	
							Commodity: coverage	Share of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,754	0	144	1,789	0	325	Wheat	1.8
1981/82	1,664	109	113	1,801	0	317	Rice	4.3
1982/83	1,679	85	63	1,772	0	303	Millet and	
1983/84	1,717	55	31	1,738	0	286	sorghum	62.3
1984/85	1,054	65	387	1,429	0	228	Total	68.4
1985/86	1,813	77						
1986/87	1,739	77						

Import requirements for Niger

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereals	:						
1985/86	:	1,813	1,996	2,067	183	254	277
1986/87	:	1,739	2,065	2,095	326	356	422

Financial indicators for Niger, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Share to major food imports	
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	:	572	794	39	126	533	7
1981	:	498	663	63	105	434	16
1982	:	369	534	111	30	258	9
1983	:	371	473	73	53	298	6
1984	:	308	341	67	89	242	
1985	:	253	342	44	136	298	10
1986	:	300	350	52	136	336	10

Additional food needs to support consumption for Niger, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	90	24	94	25	164	44
1986/87	122	27	205	46	235	52
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			31	8	31	8
1986/87			4	1	4	1
Total						
1985/86			124	33	194	52
1986/87			208	47	238	53
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			124	33	187	50
1986/87			208	47	238	53

SENEGAL

Senegal basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	645	125	488	1,183	0	205	Wheat	6.2
1981/82	884	75	485	1,394	0	234	Rice	26.4
1982/83	737	50	532	1,294	0	211	Corn	4.5
1983/84	486	25	691	1,177	0	186	Millet	26.0
1984/85	660	25	502	1,137	0	174	Total	63.2
1985/86	1,003	50						
1986/87	870	50						

Import requirements for Senegal

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	1,003	1,363	1,454	360	451	655
1986/87	:	870	1,406	1,469	536	599	839

Financial indicators for Senegal, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits	:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----				----- Percent -----	
1980	:	601	1,032	179	8	422	29
1981	:	587	1,022	90	9	497	28
1982	:	594	940	46	11	548	23
1983	:	711	1,013	57	12	654	20
1984	:	717	984	93	4	624	
1985	:	660	980	76	4	579	24
1986	:	710	980	84	4	621	24

Additional food needs to support consumption for Senegal, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	502	97	0	0	0	0
1986/87	:	647	104	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			10	2	10	2
1986/87	:			2	0	2	0
Total	:						
1985/86	:			0	0	0	0
1986/87	:			0	0	0	0

SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : Net : imports	: : Nonfeed : use	: : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage : of diet
		----- 1,000 tons -----				Kilos	Percent
Major cereals							
Roots							
1980/81	: 333	0	86	419	0	123	:Wheat 2.3
1981/82	: 314	0	126	440	0	126	:Rice 38.4
1982/83	: 314	0	57	371	0	103	:Cassava 22.6
1983/84	: 346	0	60	406	0	110	: Total 63.3
1984/85	: 293	0	40	333	0	88	:
1985/86	: 299	0					:
1986/87	: 300	0					:
Roots							
1980/81	: 630	0	0	630	0	184	:
1981/82	: 635	0	0	635	0	181	:
1982/83	: 640	0	0	640	0	178	:
1983/84	: 640	0	0	640	0	174	:
1984/85	: 640	0	0	640	0	169	:
1985/86	: 640	0					:
1986/87	: 640	0					:

Import requirements for Sierra Leone

Commodity/year	:	:	Total use		Import requirements		
	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:		<u>1,000 tons</u>				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	299	448	449	149	150	188
1986/87	:	300	460	459	160	159	200
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	640	696	675	56	35	63
1986/87	:	640	714	693	74	53	82
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	560	732	724	172	164	214
1986/87	:	561	751	742	190	181	233
	:						

Financial indicators for Sierra Leone, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available			
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major	
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	<u>Million dollars</u>							:	<u>Percent</u>	
1980	:	214	:	386	:	41	:	31	:	173	17
1981	:	153	:	282	:	43	:	16	:	110	29
1982	:	110	:	260	:	11	:	8	:	99	34
1983	:	107	:	133	:	10	:	16	:	97	30
1984	:	109	:	125	:	16	:	8	:	93	
	:										
1985	:	123	:	136	:	20	:	11	:	106	31
1986	:	150	:	140	:	25	:	11	:	128	31
	:										

Additional food needs to support consumption for Sierra Leone

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo :		Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	100	25	72	18	64	16
1986/87	:	145	30	45	9	36	8
Stock Adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			0	0	0	0
1986/87	:			0	0	0	0
Total	:						
1985/86	:			72	18	64	16
1986/87	:			45	9	36	8

TOGO

Togo shows no additional food needs because of reduced import requirements and higher commercial import capacity. An increase in the 1985 production estimates caused the drop in import requirements while an improved international reserve position led to the change in import capacity.

Togo basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : Net : imports	: : Nonfeed : use	: : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet

Import requirements for Togo

Commodity/year	:	Production	: Total use		: Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:						
	:			<u>1,000 tons</u>			
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	371	407	430	36	59	56
1986/87	:	337	419	432	82	95	103
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	900	972	1,080	72	180	116
1986/87	:	930	1,003	1,115	73	185	118
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	692	753	814	62	122	83
1986/87	:	669	777	828	109	160	131
	:						

Financial indicators for Togo, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	: Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits	:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:						
	:				<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>
	:						
1980	:	476	524	65	78	411	3
1981	:	336	374	48	152	289	7
1982	:	303	340	38	168	264	6
1983	:	231	250	45	173	187	8
1984	:	240	238	132	203	107	
	:						
1985	:	250	240	37	302	375	7
1986	:	275	260	41	302	385	7
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Togo

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	95	22	0	0	27	6
1986/87	117	22	0	0	43	8
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	27	6
1986/87			0	0	43	8
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	27	6
1986/87			0	0	14	3

Central Africa cereal use and additional food needs

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	8,600	8,619	233	48	284	59
1986/87	8,837	8,852	176	31	224	40
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			12	3	12	3
1986/87			8	1	8	1
Total						
1985/86			245	51	296	62
1986/87			184	33	231	41

ANGOLA

Angola basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity : Share : coverage : of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	380	0	343	723	0	103	Wheat 7.6
1981/82	273	0	370	643	0	90	Rice 2.7
1982/83	269	0	304	573	0	78	Corn 20.3
1983/84	298	0	285	583	0	77	Cassava 28.5
1984/85	284	0	385	669	0	86	Total 59.2
1985/86	297	0					
1986/87	323	0					
Roots							
1980/81	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	257	
1981/82	1,850	0	0	1,850	0	258	
1982/83	1,900	0	0	1,900	0	258	
1983/84	1,925	0	0	1,925	0	255	
1984/85	1,900	0	0	1,900	0	245	
1985/86	1,925	0					
1986/87	1,950	0					

Import requirements for Angola

Commodity/year	: Production	: Total use		: Import requirements			
		: Status	: Nutrition-	: Status	: Nutrition-	: Maximum	
		: quo	: based	: Quo	: based	: absorption	
	----- 1,000 tons -----						
Major cereals							
1985/86	297	670	673	373	376	414	
1986/87	323	688	692	365	369	407	
Roots							
1985/86	1,925	2,033	2,017	108	92	122	
1986/87	1,950	2,085	2,067	135	117	150	
Cereal Equivalent							
1985/86	1,032	1,447	1,444	414	411	461	
1986/87	1,068	1,484	1,482	416	414	464	

Financial indicators for Angola, actual and projected

	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	: <u>Foreign exchange available</u>	
Year	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	: Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	: Total : food imports
	:								
	:	----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----							<u>Percent</u>
	:								
	:	FINANCIAL DATA NOT AVAILABLE							
	:								

Additional food needs to support consumption for Angola

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value
:	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:			:			:		
Consumption	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	284	54	:	131	25	:	127	24
1986/87	:	340	54	:	76	12	:	73	12
Stock Adjustment	:			:			:		
1985/86	:			:	0	0	:	0	0
1986/87	:			:	0	0	:	0	0
Total	:			:			:		
1985/86	:			:	131	25	:	127	24
1986/87	:			:	76	12	:	73	12

Central African Republic basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity : Share : coverage : of diet
	: -----	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: -----			: <u>Kilos</u>	: <u>Percent</u>
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 87	: 0	: 29	: 116	: 0	: 50	: Wheat 2.2
1981/82	: 101	: 0	: 32	: 133	: 0	: 56	: Cassava 42.8
1982/83	: 90	: 0	: 39	: 129	: 0	: 53	: Corn 5.3
1983/84	: 80	: 0	: 49	: 129	: 0	: 51	: Millet 6.9
1984/85	: 95	: 0	: 35	: 130	: 0	: 50	: Yams and
1985/86	: 105	: 0					: cocoyams 10.0
1986/87	: 102	: 0					: Total 67.2
Roots	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 1,166	: 0	: 0	: 1,166	: 0	: 504	:
1981/82	: 1,148	: 0	: 0	: 1,148	: 0	: 482	:
1982/83	: 1,255	: 0	: 0	: 1,255	: 0	: 512	:
1983/84	: 1,054	: 0	: 0	: 1,054	: 0	: 418	:
1984/85	: 1,260	: 0	: 0	: 1,260	: 0	: 486	:
1985/86	: 1,285	: 0					:
1986/87	: 1,310	: 0					:

Import requirements for Central African Republic

[illegible]

Financial indicators for Central African Republic, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----							Percent
1980	:	183	:	198	:	2	:	55	182
1981	:	137	:	157	:	4	:	69	133
1982	:	124	:	154	:	5	:	46	120
1983	:	123	:	141	:	18	:	47	106
1984	:	115	:	140	:	12	:	53	103
1985	:	121	:	137	:	7	:	53	117
1986	:	143	:	152	:	8	:	53	133

Additional food needs to support consumption for Central African Republic

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	Quantity
	:		:		:		:		Value
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>
	:		:		:		:		<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		
Consumption	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:	22	:	5	:	27	:	6	33
1986/87	:	30	:	6	:	30	:	6	36
Stock Adjustment	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	0
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	0
Total	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:		:		:	27	:	6	33
1986/87	:		:		:	30	:	6	36

CONGO

Congo basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or forecast production :	: Begin- ning stocks :	: : Net imports :	: : Nonfeed use :	: : Feed use :	: Per capita total use :	: 1979-81 Commodity: coverage :	: Share of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	----- 1,000 tons -----	:	:	:	Kilos	:	Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	11	0	84	95	0	61	Wheat 11.4
1981/82	:	15	0	50	65	0	41	Cassava 46.9
1982/83	:	15	0	73	88	0	54	Corn 1.7
1983/84	:	17	0	80	97	0	57	Total 60.0
1984/85	:	19	0	75	94	0	54	:
1985/86	:	20	0	:	:	:	:	:
1986/87	:	21	0	:	:	:	:	:
Roots	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	520	0	0	520	0	335	:
1981/82	:	530	0	0	530	0	332	:
1982/83	:	533	0	0	533	0	324	:
1983/84	:	490	0	0	490	0	289	:
1984/85	:	550	0	0	550	0	315	:
1985/86	:	570	0	:	:	:	:	:
1986/87	:	590	0	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Congo

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements		
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
	:		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:						
	:			1,000 tons			
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	20	103	78	83	58	90
1986/87	:	21	106	80	85	59	92
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	570	595	663	25	93	136
1986/87	:	590	613	683	23	93	138
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	247	340	342	93	95	124
1986/87	:	256	351	353	94	97	127
	:						

Financial indicators for Congo, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	911	:	545	:	99	:	86	812 3
1981	:	1,073	:	804	:	138	:	123	934 2
1982	:	1,113	:	716	:	180	:	37	934 2
1983	:	1,114	:	650	:	238	:	7	876 3
1984	:	1,265	:	618	:	251	:	4	1,014
1985	:	1,325	:	650	:	203	:	4	1,086 2
1986	:	1,125	:	675	:	172	:	4	915 2

Additional food needs to support consumption for Congo

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	Quantity : Value
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$	1,000 tons Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		
Consumption	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:	94	:	19	:	0	:	0	0 0
1986/87	:	95	:	16	:	0	:	0	1 0
Stock Adjustment	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	0 0
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	0 0
Total	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	0 0
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	1 0

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinea basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:----- 1,000 tons -----	:	:	:	: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	0	0	3	3	0	12
1981/82	:	0	0	3	3	0	12
1982/83	:	0	0	2	2	0	8
1983/84	:	0	0	2	2	0	7
1984/85	:	0	0	2	2	0	7
1985/86	:	0	0				
1986/87	:	0	0				
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Roots	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	81	0	0	81	0	324
1981/82	:	84	0	0	84	0	328
1982/83	:	87	0	0	87	0	332
1983/84	:	88	0	0	88	0	328
1984/85	:	89	0	0	89	0	324
1985/86	:	90	0				
1986/87	:	91	0				
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Equatorial Guinea

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements		
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
	:		<u>----- 1,000 tons -----</u>				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	0	3	NA	3	NA	3
1986/87	:	0	3	NA	3	NA	3
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	90	92	NA	2	NA	3
1986/87	:	91	95	NA	4	NA	5
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	32	36	NA	3	NA	4
1986/87	:	32	37	NA	4	NA	5

Financial indicators for Equatorial Guinea, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						----- Percent -----	
1980	:	15	:	33	:	2	:	5	13
1981	:	16	:	38	:	4	:	6	12
1982	:	14	:	37	:	3	:	6	11
1983	:	18	:	28	:	3	:	5	15
1984	:	19	:	30	:	1	:	5	18
1985	:	25	:	34	:	5	:	5	19
1986	:	34	:	39	:	7	:	5	26

Additional food needs to support consumption for Equatorial Guinea

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	1	:	0	:	2	:	1	:
1986/87	:	2	:	1	:	2	:	1	:
Stock Adjustment	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	2	:	1	:
1986/87	:		:		:	2	:	1	:

ZAIRE

Zaire basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity: Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage :of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	758	59	402	1,159	0	43	Rice 3.0
1981/82	852	60	374	1,228	0	45	Corn 9.1
1982/83	907	58	322	1,236	0	44	Millet and
1983/84	897	51	250	1,181	0	41	Sorghum 0.4
1984/85	928	17	280	1,192	0	40	Cassava 56.0
1985/86	953	33					Wheat 2.1
1986/87	980	33					Total 70.6
Roots							
1980/81	11,900	0	0	11,900	0	446	
1981/82	12,650	0	0	12,650	0	463	
1982/83	13,125	0	0	13,125	0	465	
1983/84	13,450	0	0	13,450	0	464	
1984/85	12,925	0	0	12,925	0	436	
1985/86	13,600	0					
1986/87	13,800	0					

Import requirements for Zaire

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based : Maximum
		1,000 tons			
Major cereals					
1985/86	953	1,295	1,265	342	312 444
1986/87	980	1,331	1,301	351	321 455
Roots					
1985/86	13,600	13,865	14,092	265	492 574
1986/87	13,800	14,249	14,469	449	669 766
Cereal Equivalent					
1985/86	5,699	6,134	6,184	435	484 646
1986/87	5,796	6,304	6,350	508	554 726

Financial indicators for Zaire, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					:	Percent	
1980	:	2,038	:	1,472	:	359	:	204	1,680 5
1981	:	1,500	:	1,290	:	191	:	152	1,309 8
1982	:	1,454	:	1,128	:	136	:	39	1,318 5
1983	:	1,597	:	1,114	:	127	:	102	1,470 3
1984	:	1,892	:	1,164	:	352	:	137	1,540
1985	:	1,900	:	1,250	:	226	:	120	1,680 5
1986	:	1,950	:	1,450	:	232	:	120	1,706 5

Additional food needs to support consumption for Zaire, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	Quantity : Value
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$	1,000 tons Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		
Consumption	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:	362	:	79	:	73	:	16	123 27
1986/87	:	440	:	80	:	67	:	12	114 21
Stock Adjustment	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:		:		:	12	:	3	12 3
1986/87	:		:		:	8	:	1	8 1
Total	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:		:		:	85	:	19	134 29
1986/87	:		:		:	75	:	14	121 22

 * The status quo food needs assessment is based on the adjusted recent 4-year *
 * average per capita food use. See Appendix A for description of new method. *
 * The nutrition-based food needs assessment is based on food use consistent *
 * with meeting FAO/WHO minimum per capita caloric standards. *

East Africa

East Africa's food production improved in 1985/86. In Ethiopia, crop production fell short of total use requirements, and the country's food emergency continues. Localized deficits are still a problem in Sudan. Kenya's food deficit is small, but imports are required to rebuild stocks.

The revised computation of per capita food use employed in this report has a negligible effect on additional food needs estimates for the region. Three countries show small increases in status quo additional food needs estimates since the February report while four show small declines. In Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda, the revision increased estimates of status quo import requirements, but domestic supplies are sufficient to cover these needs. In this report, additional food needs estimates for Somalia are reduced to zero because of the changes in the methodology, as well as new production estimates. The change in the base period per capita food use calculation caused a significant change in 1986/87 estimated status quo food needs for Kenya and Tanzania. Significant onfarm or other nongovernment stock carryover from the exceptional 1985/86 crop do not enter into the 1986/87 assessment. However, urban populations would not necessarily have market access to such stocks.

East Africa basic food data

	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	: Per
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Popula-	: capita
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: tion	: total
	:	:	:	:	: use
	:				
	: -----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals	:				
1980/81	: 15,233	1,077	1,770	121,603	140
1981/82	: 17,013	1,027	1,665	125,707	145
1982/83	: 16,890	1,457	1,109	129,771	138
1983/84	: 15,874	1,555	1,847	133,559	140
1984/85	: 13,308	629	4,787	136,740	129
1985/86	: 19,675	1,115		142,244	
1986/87	: 18,234	1,115		146,703	
	:				

East Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: <u>Total Use</u> :		: <u>Additional needs</u>			
	: <u>Status</u> : <u>Nutrition-</u>		: <u>Status quo</u> :		: <u>Nutrition-based</u>	
	: <u>quo</u> : <u>based</u>		: <u>Quantity</u> : <u>Value</u>		: <u>Quantity</u> : <u>Value</u>	
	: :		: :		: :	
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: 27,644	: 31,154	: 1,649	: 301	: 4,757	: 949
1986/87	: 28,313	: 31,848	: 1,855	: 308	: 5,162	: 880
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stock Adjustment	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	:	:	: 290	: 53	: 290	: 53
1986/87	:	:	: 148	: 22	: 148	: 22
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	:	:	: 1,777	: 327	: 4,869	: 971
1986/87	:	:	: 1,901	: 316	: 5,310	: 902
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maximum absorbable	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cereal equivalent	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	:	:	: 1,777	: 327	: 2,919	: 555
1986/87	:	:	: 1,901	: 316	: 3,213	: 529
	:	:	:	:	:	:

BURUNDI

Burundi basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : Net : imports	: : Nonfeed : use	: : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : ----- : 1,000 tons	: : ----- : 1,000 tons	: : ----- : 1,000 tons	: : ----- : 1,000 tons	: : ----- : 1,000 tons	: : ----- : Kilos	: : ----- : Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 312	: 0	: 16	: 328	: 0	: 81	: Corn 11.0
1981/82	: 326	: 0	: 17	: 343	: 0	: 82	: Sorghum 11.3
1982/83	: 314	: 0	: 16	: 330	: 0	: 77	: Millet 0.8
1983/84	: 323	: 0	: 25	: 348	: 0	: 79	: Cassava 15.8
1984/85	: 259	: 0	: 34	: 293	: 0	: 64	: Sweet potat 19.2
1985/86	: 321	: 0	:	:	:	:	: Wheat 1.5
1986/87	: 333	: 0	:	:	:	:	: Total 59.6
Roots	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 870	: 0	: 0	: 870	: 0	: 214	:
1981/82	: 900	: 0	: 0	: 900	: 0	: 215	:
1982/83	: 900	: 0	: 0	: 900	: 0	: 210	:
1983/84	: 1,002	: 0	: 0	: 1,002	: 0	: 227	:
1984/85	: 880	: 0	: 0	: 880	: 0	: 194	:
1985/86	: 1,000	: 0	:	:	:	:	:
1986/87	: 1,035	: 0	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Burundi

Commodity/year	: Production	: ----- 1,000 tons -----		: Total use		: Import requirements	
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-		
		quo	based	quo	based	: Maximum	
Major cereals							
1985/86	: 321	: 372	: 387	: 51	: 66	: 63	
1986/87	: 333	: 382	: 399	: 49	: 66	: 61	
Roots							
1985/86	: 1,000	: 1,011	: 1,901	: 11	: 901	: 60	
1986/87	: 1,035	: 1,040	: 1,955	: 5	: 920	: 55	
Cereal Equivalent							
1985/86	: 597	: 653	: 904	: 57	: 308	: 64	
1986/87	: 619	: 672	: 931	: 53	: 312	: 59	

Financial indicators for Burundi, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	65	:	146	:	6	:	95	59
1981	:	71	:	140	:	5	:	61	66
1982	:	88	:	186	:	6	:	29	82
1983	:	99	:	155	:	8	:	27	92
1984	:	102	:	166	:	17	:	20	85
1985	:	115	:	176	:	9	:	26	95
1986	:	120	:	180	:	9	:	26	99

Additional food needs to support consumption for Burundi, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	:						
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	19	7	38	14	288	103
1986/87	:	24	7	29	9	288	86
	:						
Stock Adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			0	0	0	0
1986/87	:			0	0	0	0
	:						
Total	:						
1985/86	:			38	14	288	103
1986/87	:			29	9	288	86
	:						
Maximum absorbable	:						
	:						
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:			38	14	45	16
1986/87	:			29	9	35	10
	:						

DJIBOUTI

Djibouti basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	: 1979-81
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports:	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage :of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	----- 1,000 tons -----	:	:	:	Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	0	5	37	40	0	143 :
1981/82	:	0	2	38	40	0	136 :
1982/83	:	0	0	45	45	0	147 :
1983/84	:	0	0	67	67	0	212 :
1984/85	:	0	0	62	62	0	215 :
1985/86	:	0	0	:	:	:	:
1986/87	:	0	0	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Djibouti

	:		:	Total use		:	Import requirements							
Commodity/year	:	Production	:	Status	:	Nutrition-	:	Status	:	Nutrition-				
	:		:	quo	:	based	:	quo	:	based	:	Maximum		
	:		:		:		:		:		:			
	:		:	----- 1,000 tons -----										
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:		:			
1985/86	:		:	0	:	43	:	NA	:	43	:	NA	:	71
1986/87	:		:	0	:	44	:	NA	:	44	:	NA	:	72
	:		:		:		:		:		:			

Financial indicators for Djibouti, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Share to major Total food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent
1980	182	236	3	66	179 10
1981	207	247	3	80	204 8
1982	178	253	3	80	175 10
1983	170	251	4	75	166 9
1984	170	264	3	75	167
1985	167	252	3	75	162 9
1986	172	260	3	75	164 9

Additional food needs to support consumption for Djibouti

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	33	8	11	3	NA	NA
1986/87	40	8	4	1	NA	NA
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			11	3	NA	NA
1986/87			4	1	NA	NA

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	5,559	695	226	5,888	172	155	Wheat	9.1
1981/82	5,324	420	303	5,757	160	147	Corn	9.8
1982/83	6,649	130	335	6,458	186	161	Sorghum	15.2
1983/84	5,749	470	568	6,526	176	159	Millet	2.0
1984/85	4,790	85	1,480	5,925	122	143	Barley	16.1
1985/86	5,245	308					Teff	15.5
1986/87	5,750	308					Total	67.7

Import requirements for Ethiopia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
					Maximum
		1,000 tons			
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	5,245	6,695	8,458	1,450	3,213
1986/87	5,750	6,877	8,723	1,127	2,973
					2,200
					1,886

Financial indicators for Ethiopia, actual and projected

Year	: Exports : Imports : Debt : : <u>Foreign exchange available</u>
	: and other : and other : service : International: : Share to major
	: credits : debits : : reserves : Total : food imports
	: : ----- <u>Million dollars</u> ----- : <u>Percent</u>
1980	: 592 887 43 118 549 9
1981	: 593 983 55 179 539 7
1982	: 667 1,006 68 107 600 4
1983	: 735 1,164 84 65 651 4
1984	: 891 1,340 62 150 829
	: :
1985	: 955 1,375 91 150 861 5
1986	: 850 1,475 81 150 755 5
	: :

Additional food needs to support consumption for Ethiopia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo :		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	165	26	1,285	200	3,048	475
1986/87	173	23	953	124	2,799	363
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			33	5	33	5
1986/87			9	1	9	1
Total						
1985/86			1,318	205	3,081	480
1986/87			962	125	2,809	364
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			1,318	205	2,035	317
1986/87			962	125	1,713	222

KENYA

Kenya basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	2,330	101	494	2,626	68	164	Wheat	5.9
1981/82	2,769	231	340	2,656	82	160	Rice	0.9
1982/83	2,786	602	96	2,649	91	154	Corn	40.2
1983/84	2,508	744	77	2,765	75	153	Sorghum	3.5
1984/85	1,957	489	961	2,744	62	145	Millet	2.2
1985/86	3,145	601					Cassava	5.6
1986/87	2,676	601					Potatoes	1.3
							Sweet potat	2.2
Roots							Total	61.8
1980/81	1,181	0	0	1,181	0	72		
1981/82	1,363	0	0	1,363	0	80		
1982/83	1,544	0	0	1,544	0	87		
1983/84	1,474	0	0	1,474	0	79		
1984/85	1,430	0	0	1,430	0	74		
1985/86	1,480	0						
1986/87	1,499	0						

Import requirements for Kenya

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements			
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-		
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum	
		1,000 tons					
Major cereals							
1985/86	3,145	3,378	3,709	233	564	547	
1986/87	2,676	3,305	3,788	629	1,112	948	
Roots							
1985/86	1,480	1,601	1,844	121	364	267	
1986/87	1,499	1,667	1,912	168	413	320	
Cereal Equivalent							
1985/86	3,662	3,941	4,364	279	701	597	
1986/87	3,200	3,892	4,467	692	1,268	1,015	

Financial indicators for Kenya, actual and projected

Year	: Exports : and other : credits	: Imports : and other : debits	: Debt : service :	: International : reserves	: Foreign exchange available : Total	: Share to major : food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	1,261	2,345	249	492	1,012	14
1981	1,072	1,881	287	231	785	7
1982	934	1,495	326	212	608	14
1983	925	1,204	305	376	620	9
1984	1,034	1,336	348	390	686	
1985	996	1,545	285	390	785	10
1986	1,200	1,600	343	390	920	10

Additional food needs to support consumption for Kenya, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity : : Quantity : Value	: Status quo : : Quantity : Value	: Nutrition-based : : Quantity : Value
	: 1,000 tons Million \$: 1,000 tons Million \$: 1,000 tons Million \$
Major cereals			
Consumption			
1985/86	175 38	104 23	526 115
1986/87	246 45	446 81	1,021 186
Stock Adjustment			
1985/86		79 17	79 17
1986/87		28 5	28 5
Total			
1985/86		182 40	605 132
1986/87		474 86	1,049 191
Maximum absorbable			
Cereal equivalent			
1985/86		182 40	422 92
1986/87		474 86	768 140

RWANDA

Rwanda basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : Imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage : of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 267	: 0	: 12	: 279	: 0	: 54	: Corn 5.7
1981/82	: 281	: 0	: 16	: 297	: 0	: 55	: Sorghum 3.5
1982/83	: 318	: 0	: 16	: 334	: 0	: 60	: Cassava 16.9
1983/84	: 349	: 0	: 23	: 372	: 0	: 64	: Sweet potat 21.1
1984/85	: 233	: 0	: 43	: 276	: 0	: 46	: Wheat 0.6
1985/86	: 323	: 0					: Plantains 9.7
1986/87	: 342	: 0					: Total 57.6
Roots							
1980/81	: 3,476	: 0	: 0	: 3,476	: 0	: 673	
1981/82	: 3,815	: 0	: 0	: 3,815	: 0	: 712	
1982/83	: 3,998	: 0	: 0	: 3,998	: 0	: 718	
1983/84	: 4,065	: 0	: 0	: 4,065	: 0	: 700	
1984/85	: 3,660	: 0	: 0	: 3,660	: 0	: 608	
1985/86	: 4,050	: 0					
1986/87	: 4,225	: 0					

Import requirements for Rwanda

Commodity/year	: Production	: Total use		: Import requirements		
		: Status	: Nutrition-	: Status	: Nutrition-	: Maximum
		: quo	: based	: quo	: based	
	----- 1,000 tons -----					
Major cereals						
1985/86	: 323	: 339	: 342	: 16	: 19	: 77
1986/87	: 342	: 352	: 357	: 10	: 15	: 73
Roots						
1985/86	: 4,050	: 4,275	: 4,590	: 225	: 540	: 435
1986/87	: 4,225	: 4,434	: 4,774	: 209	: 549	: 427
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	: 1,579	: 1,657	: 1,788	: 78	: 209	: 184
1986/87	: 1,651	: 1,719	: 1,860	: 68	: 208	: 181

Financial indicators for Rwanda, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					:	Percent	
1980	:	134	:	196	:	2	:	187	132
1981	:	113	:	207	:	3	:	173	111
1982	:	109	:	214	:	5	:	128	103
1983	:	124	:	198	:	4	:	111	120
1984	:	143	:	198	:	6	:	107	137
1985	:	145	:	195	:	4	:	107	124
1986	:	155	:	200	:	5	:	107	130

Additional food needs to support consumption for Rwanda, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:
Major cereals	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	11	:	4	:	68	:	27	:
1986/87	:	14	:	5	:	54	:	18	:
Stock Adjustment	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	68	:	27	:
1986/87	:		:		:	54	:	18	:
Maximum absorbable	:		:		:		:		:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	68	:	27	:
1986/87	:		:		:	54	:	18	:

SOMALIA

Somalia basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : ----- 1,000 tons -----					: Kilos	: : Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 264	0	422	675	11	112	:Wheat 9.9
1981/82	: 370	0	392	750	12	114	:Rice 9.2
1982/83	: 399	0	250	637	12	93	:Corn 17.2
1983/84	: 358	0	307	653	12	93	:Sorghum 14.3
1984/85	: 475	0	309	772	12	106	:Milk 12.8
1985/86	: 554	0					: Total 63.3
1986/87	: 548	0					
Milk							
1980/81	: 539	0	13	552	0	90	:
1981/82	: 543	0	14	557	0	83	:
1982/83	: 547	0	11	558	0	80	:
1983/84	: 529	0	14	543	0	76	:
1984/85	: 530	0	14	544	0	74	:
1985/86	: 540	0					:
1986/87	: 550	0					:

Import requirements for Somalia

	:	:	Total use		:	Import requirements						
Commodity/year	:	Production	:	Status quo	:	Nutrition-based	:	Status quo	:	Nutrition-based	:	Maximum
	:		:		:		:		:		:	
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Financial indicators for Somalia, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					:	----- Percent -----	
1980	:	204	:	541	:	9	:	15	17
1981	:	255	:	520	:	47	:	31	32
1982	:	256	:	610	:	19	:	7	14
1983	:	169	:	486	:	25	:	9	34
1984	:	93	:	596	:	27	:	1	66
	:		:		:		:		
1985	:	161	:	697	:	18	:	1	27
1986	:	212	:	734	:	24	:	1	27
	:		:		:		:		

Additional food needs to support consumption for Somalia, with stock adjustment,
and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	105	25	108	25	428	101
1986/87	169	33	73	14	399	78
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			108	25	428	101
1986/87			73	14	399	78
Milk						
1985/86	3	5	5	10	58	113
1986/87	4	7	5	9	60	112
Total						
1985/86		30		35		214
1986/87		40		23		191
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			108	25	205	48
1986/87			73	14	173	34
Milk						
1985/86			5	10	6	11
1986/87			5	9	5	10
Total						
1985/86				35		59
1986/87				23		44

Sudan basic food data

Import requirements for Sudan

83

Financial indicators for Sudan, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	689	:	1,127	:	104	:	49	585
1981	:	793	:	1,634	:	145	:	17	648
1982	:	401	:	750	:	115	:	21	286
1983	:	514	:	703	:	87	:	17	427
1984	:	519	:	546	:	107	:	17	412
1985	:	500	:	1,300	:	99	:	12	388
1986	:	550	:	1,150	:	108	:	10	429

Additional food needs to support consumption for Sudan, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	233	:	38	:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:	309	:	42	:	0	:	0	:
Stock Adjustment	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	161	:	26	:
1986/87	:		:		:	101	:	14	:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	:

TANZANIA

Tanzania basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : Net : imports	: : Nonfeed : use	: : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : ----- 1,000 tons -----					: Kilos	: : Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 2,641	86	387	2,924	70	161	:Wheat 1.5
1981/82	: 2,820	120	364	3,149	70	168	:Rice 6.5
1982/83	: 2,692	85	164	2,832	65	147	:Corn 33.1
1983/84	: 2,858	44	355	3,159	58	158	:Sorghum 3.5
1984/85	: 2,637	40	329	2,890	60	140	:Millet 3.0
1985/86	: 3,325	56					:Cassava 22.2
1986/87	: 3,213	56					: Total 69.7
Roots							
1980/81	: 4,600	0	0	4,600	0	248	:
1981/82	: 4,800	0	0	4,800	0	251	:
1982/83	: 5,000	0	0	5,000	0	254	:
1983/84	: 5,400	0	0	5,400	0	265	:
1984/85	: 5,600	0	0	5,600	0	266	:
1985/86	: 5,700	0					:
1986/87	: 5,800	0					:

Import requirements for Tanzania

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements		
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	: Maximum
	:						
	:		<u>----- 1,000 tons -----</u>				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	3,325	3,483	3,485	158	160	442
1986/87	:	3,213	3,594	3,512	381	299	670
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	5,700	5,563	5,341	(137)	(359)	81
1986/87	:	5,800	5,741	5,499	(59)	(301)	166
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	5,149	5,264	5,194	115	45	356
1986/87	:	5,069	5,431	5,272	362	203	610
	:						

Financial indicators for Tanzania, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	508	:	1,069	:	76	:	20	19
1981	:	688	:	1,038	:	74	:	19	5
1982	:	413	:	1,000	:	63	:	5	14
1983	:	379	:	735	:	65	:	19	15
1984	:	369	:	760	:	71	:	27	
1985	:	369	:	870	:	54	:	27	11
1986	:	400	:	880	:	58	:	27	11

Additional food needs to support consumption for Tanzania, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo :		Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	78	19	36	9	0	0
1986/87	:	102	21	261	53	101	20
Stock Adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			17	4	17	4
1986/87	:			10	2	10	2
Total	:						
1985/86	:			53	13	0	0
1986/87	:			270	55	110	22

UGANDA

Uganda basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	Imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,044	0	30	1,015	59	84	Corn	11.6
1981/82	1,142	0	20	1,102	60	89	Millet	11.4
1982/83	1,279	0	5	1,209	75	96	Sorghum	7.5
1983/84	1,402	0	(26)	1,296	80	99	Cassava	11.9
1984/85	1,565	0	(41)	1,434	90	107	Bananas	19.0
1985/86	1,525	0					Sweet potat	5.1
1986/87	1,525	0					Dry beans	8.1
							Potatoes	1.0
Roots							Total	75.8
1980/81	7,217	0	0	7,217	0	565		
1981/82	7,403	0	0	7,403	0	566		
1982/83	7,720	0	0	7,720	0	574		
1983/84	7,890	0	0	7,890	0	571		
1984/85	8,025	0	0	8,025	0	564		
1985/86	8,230	0						
1986/87	8,412	0						
Pulses								
1980/81	186	0	4	190	0	15		
1981/82	293	0	0	293	0	22		
1982/83	352	0	0	352	0	26		
1983/84	360	0	0	360	0	26		
1984/85	360	0	(5)	355	0	25		
1985/86	372	0						
1986/87	360	0						

Import requirements for Uganda

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	1,525	1,477	1,796	(48)	271	47
1986/87	:	1,525	1,524	1,840	(1)	315	97
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	8,230	8,374	8,367	144	137	209
1986/87	:	8,412	8,636	8,601	224	189	291
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	4,436	4,433	4,729	(3)	293	64
1986/87	:	4,499	4,572	4,854	73	355	141
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	372	282	378	(90)	6	13
1986/87	:	360	291	385	(69)	25	37

Financial indicators for Uganda, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits	:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	:	319	318	22	17	297	3
1981	:	229	278	62	10	167	10
1982	:	349	427	65	15	284	6
1983	:	372	428	82	5	290	3
1984	:	399	371	86	4	313	
1985	:	330	330	61	4	265	6
1986	:	390	360	73	4	314	6

Additional food needs to support consumption for Uganda

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	25	7	0	0	268	75
1986/87	35	8	35	8	319	74
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	268	75
1986/87			35	8	319	74
Pulses						
1985/86	1	0	0	0	5	2
1986/87	1	1	0	0	23	8
Total						
1985/86		7		0		76
1986/87		9		8		83
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	39	11
1986/87			35	8	106	25
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	5	2
1986/87			0	0	23	8
Total						
1985/86				0		12
1986/87				8		33

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

***** ① *****
 * The status quo food needs assessment is based on the adjusted recent 4-year *
 * average per capita food use. See Appendix A for description of new method. *
 * The nutrition-based food needs assessment is based on food use consistent *
 * with meeting FAO/WHO minimum per capita caloric standards. *

Southern Africa

Import requirements and additional food needs for Southern Africa for 1985/86 have both increased over the assessment made in February. This increase results entirely from the revised method of calculating per capita food use. The estimate of the regions's 1985 production actually went up slightly. However, adjusting the base period food use resulted in higher import requirements for countries having recent years of abnormally low consumption.

Mozambique accounted for most of the region's increase. Its additional food needs rose by 234,000 tons—60 percent of the region's overall increase—to 515,000 tons. The years 1983 and 1984, which were characterized by drought, civil strife, and even starvation, were replaced in the base calculation by 1979 and 1980, when food use was closer to the average of the last 8 years. The revised calculation of per capita food use also caused significant increases in additional food needs to be registered in Madagascar and Lesotho.

Weather during the 1986 growing season now drawing to a close in Southern Africa has generally been favorable, with Botswana again the exception because of drought. The region's additional needs for 1986/87 are expected to decline slightly, with Mozambique accounting for over half of the total. The food crisis in Mozambique will continue, despite reasonable weather, because of severe civil strife. The change in the base period per capita food use calculation caused a significant change in 1986/87 estimated status quo food needs for Madagascar and Mozambique. Significant onfarm or other nongovernment stock carryover from the exceptional 1985/86 crop do not enter into the 1986/87 assessment. However, urban populations would not necessarily have market access to such stocks.

Southern Africa basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
		-----1,000 tons-----		Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	: 6,271	302	1,650	44,064	179
1981/82	: 7,884	317	1,241	45,326	178
1982/83	: 6,604	1,369	933	46,650	165
1983/84	: 5,576	1,221	1,210	48,082	161
1984/85	: 6,221	264	1,553	49,432	151
1985/86	: 8,387	549		50,925	
1986/87	: 8,108	899		52,392	

Southern Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: <u>Total use</u> :		: <u>Additional needs</u> :					
	: <u>Status</u> :		: <u>Nutrition-</u> :		: <u>Status quo</u> :		: <u>Nutrition-based</u> :	
	: <u>quo</u> :		: <u>based</u> :		: <u>Quantity</u> :		: <u>Value</u> :	
	: :		: :		: :		: :	
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million\$</u>		
Cereal equivalent								
Consumption								
1985/86	: 10,371	: 11,439	: 778	: 141	: 1,784	: 298		
1986/87	: 10,308	: 11,681	: 673	: 105	: 1,630	: 231		
Stock Adjustment								
1985/86	: :	: :	: 361	: 72	: 361	: 72		
1986/87	: :	: :	: 219	: 42	: 219	: 42		
Total								
1985/86	: :	: :	: 778	: 141	: 1,792	: 299		
1986/87	: :	: :	: 673	: 105	: 1,634	: 232		
Maximum absorbable	: :	: :						
Cereal equivalent								
1985/86	: :	: :	: 755	: 137	: 1,057	: 174		
1986/87	: :	: :	: 649	: 101	: 868	: 123		

1/ Stock adjustments are offset by negative needs for consumption.

BOTSWANA

Botswana basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81 Commodity: Share coverage :of diet
	<u>1,000 tons</u>				<u>Kilos</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Major cereals							
1980/81	41	0	105	140	6	162	Wheat 10.3
1981/82	55	0	107	158	4	173	Corn 28.8
1982/83	20	0	152	168	4	178	Sorghum 9.4
1983/84	13	0	189	197	5	202	Pulses 7.8
1984/85	8	0	155	156	7	158	Cow milk 8.2
1985/86	18	0					Total 64.6
1986/87	15	0					
Pulses							
1980/81	18	0	(2)	16	0	18	
1981/82	20	0	(2)	18	0	19	
1982/83	16	0	0	16	0	17	
1983/84	15	0	0	15	0	15	
1984/85	10	0	2	12	0	12	
1985/86	12	0					
1986/87	11	0					
Milk							
1980/81	91	0	31	122	0	135	
1981/82	91	0	33	124	0	132	
1982/83	95	0	29	124	0	128	
1983/84	95	0	27	122	0	122	
1984/85	96	0	20	116	0	112	
1985/86	97	0					
1986/87	97	0					

Import requirements for Botswana

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		<u>1,000 tons</u>				
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	18	179	151	161	133	198
1986/87	:	15	185	155	170	140	208
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	12	18	22	6	10	8
1986/87	:	11	19	23	8	12	10
Milk	:						
1985/86	:	97	100	101	3	4	4
1986/87	:	97	101	101	4	4	4

Financial indicators for Botswana, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	:	<u>Million dollars</u>					<u>Percent</u>
1980	:	545	600	13	344	532	3
1981	:	401	685	9	253	392	7
1982	:	461	575	13	293	448	7
1983	:	640	609	24	396	616	4
1984	:	674	555	33	474	641	
1985	:	730	605	20	485	841	6
1986	:	780	670	22	550	917	6

Additional food aid needs to support consumption for Botswana

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:					
Consumption	:					
1985/86	:	110	28	1	0	0
1986/87	:	144	30	0	0	0
	:					
Stock Adjustment	:					
1985/86	:		0	0	0	0
1986/87	:		0	0	0	0
	:					
Total	:					
1985/86	:		1	0	0	0
1986/87	:		0	0	0	0
	:					
Pulses	:					
1985/86	:	1	1	5	4	0
1986/87	:	1	1	0	0	0
	:					
Milk	:					
1985/86	:	16	16	0	0	0
1986/87	:	18	18	0	0	0
	:					
Total	:					
1985/86	:		45	4		0
1986/87	:		49	0		0
	:					

COMOROS

Comoros basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast	: Begin- : ning	: Net : imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage : of diet
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage : of diet
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>				<u>Kilos</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 3	: 0	: 18	: 21	: 0	: 52	: Rice 32.2
1981/82	: 3	: 0	: 30	: 33	: 0	: 79	: Cassava 29.9
1982/83	: 3	: 0	: 29	: 32	: 0	: 74	: Bananas 6.2
1983/84	: 3	: 0	: 34	: 37	: 0	: 84	: Total 68.3
1984/85	: 3	: 0	: 31	: 34	: 0	: 75	: :
1985/86	: 3	: 0				: :	
1986/87	: 3	: 0				: :	
Roots							
1980/81	: 68	: 0	: 0	: 68	: 0	: 167	: :
1981/82	: 80	: 0	: 0	: 80	: 0	: 191	: :
1982/83	: 70	: 0	: 0	: 70	: 0	: 163	: :
1983/84	: 75	: 0	: 0	: 75	: 0	: 169	: :
1984/85	: 73	: 0	: 0	: 73	: 0	: 160	: :
1985/86	: 76	: 0				: :	
1986/87	: 78	: 0				: :	

Import requirements for Comoros

Commodity/year	: Production	: <u>Total use</u>	: <u>Import requirements</u>
	: Status	: Nutrition-	: Status : Nutrition-:
	: quo	: based	: quo : based : Maximum
		<u>1,000 tons</u>	
Major cereals			
1985/86	: 3	: 34	: 36 31 33 36
1986/87	: 3	: 35	: 37 32 34 37
Roots			
1985/86	: 76	: 73	: 155 (3) 79 14
1986/87	: 78	: 75	: 159 (3) 81 14
Cereal Equivalent			
1985/86	: 25	: 55	: 90 30 65 37
1986/87	: 25	: 57	: 93 31 67 39

Financial indicators for Comoros, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:		:	Foreign exchange available
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	:	Total : food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----							:	Percent
1980	:	7	:	12	:	0	:	4	:	7 68
1981	:	12	:	16	:	1	:	6	:	12 41
1982	:	15	:	16	:	1	:	7	:	14 47
1983	:	9	:	17	:	2	:	5	:	7 57
1984	:	8	:	18	:	3	:	5	:	5
1985	:	8	:	19	:	1	:	5	:	6 48
1986	:	8	:	20	:	1	:	5	:	5 48

Additional food needs to support consumption for Comoros

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	11	:	2	:	19	:	4	:
1986/87	:	12	:	2	:	19	:	4	:
Stock Adjustment	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	19	:	4	:
1986/87	:		:		:	19	:	4	:
Maximum absorbable	:		:		:		:		:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	19	:	4	:
1986/87	:		:		:	19	:	4	:

LESOTHO

Lesotho basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
		<u>1,000 tons</u>				<u>Kilos</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 193	0	179	348	24	278	:Wheat 22.4
1981/82	: 195	0	128	304	19	236	:Corn 42.7
1982/83	: 123	0	169	273	19	208	:Sorghum 11.4
1983/84	: 122	0	185	288	19	213	: Total 76.6
1984/85	: 140	0	179	300	19	216	:
1985/86	: 165	0					:
1986/87	: 166	0					:

Import requirements for Lesotho

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements		
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
Cereal equivalent	:		<u>1,000 tons</u>				
1985/86	:	165	380	366	215	201	191
1986/87	:	166	389	374	223	208	200

Financial indicators for Lesotho, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	360	479	5	50	355	7
1981	382	513	4	43	378	8
1982	420	504	9	48	411	8
1983	468	549	21	67	447	7
1984	413	474	21	49	392	
1985	360	480	8	44	347	7
1986	400	470	9	64	407	7

Additional food needs to support consumption for Lesotho

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	120	21	95	16	81	14
1986/87	145	24	78	13	63	10
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			95	16	81	14
1986/87			78	13	63	10
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			72	12	72	12
1986/87			55	9	55	9

MADAGASCAR

Madagascar basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-			Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity: Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage :of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos	Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	1,477	0	266	1,743	0	202	Wheat 1.9
1981/82	1,408	0	413	1,821	0	205	Rice 55.7
1982/83	1,460	0	227	1,687	0	185	Corn 4.0
1983/84	1,522	0	138	1,660	0	177	Total 61.6
1984/85	1,512	0	151	1,663	0	172	
1985/86	1,534	0					
1986/87	1,525	0					

Import requirements for Madagascar

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	1,534	1,959	1,729	425	195	503
1986/87	:	1,525	2,015	1,768	490	243	569

Financial indicators for Madagascar, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	:	436	764	59	9	377	11
1981	:	332	511	38	27	294	30
1982	:	333	450	79	20	254	37
1983	:	307	390	86	29	221	20
1984	:	310	340	117	59	193	
1985	:	340	355	65	62	308	29
1986	:	350	365	67	65	319	29

Additional food aid needs to support consumption for Madagascar

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	312	74	113	27	0	0
1986/87	:	387	76	102	20	0	0
Stock adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			0	0	0	0
1986/87	:			0	0	0	0
Total	:						
1985/86	:			113	27	0	0
1986/87	:			102	20	0	0

MALAWI

Malawi basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,165	0	86	1,211	40	208	Corn	64.7
1981/82	1,245	0	50	1,245	50	209	Wheat	0.9
1982/83	1,415	0	(24)	1,331	60	217	Total	65.5
1983/84	1,370	0	(73)	1,237	60	196		
1984/85	1,431	0	(123)	1,244	64	192		
1985/86	1,421	0						
1986/87	1,425	0						

Import requirements for Malawi

Commodity/year	:	:	Total use		Import requirements		Maximum
	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	1,421	1,477	1,521	56	100	111
1986/87	:	1,425	1,526	1,566	101	141	157
	:						

Financial indicators for Malawi, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves
	:		:		:		:	Total
	:		:		:		:	Share to major
	:		:		:		:	food imports
	:		:		:		:	
	:		:		:		:	
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Additional food needs to support consumption for Malawi

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	45	10	11	2	54	12
1986/87	51	10	49	9	89	17
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			11	2	54	12
1986/87			49	9	89	17

MAURITIUS

Mauritius basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	0	0	160	160	0	167	Wheat and	
1981/82	0	0	164	164	0	169	flour	20.5
1982/83	0	0	149	149	0	151	Rice	27.5
1983/84	0	0	147	147	0	148	Total	48.0
1984/85	0	0	151	151	0	151		
1985/86	0	0						
1986/87	0	0						

Import requirements for Mauritius

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-
		quo	based	quo	based
					Maximum
			1,000 tons		
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	0	161	130	161	130
1986/87	0	163	131	163	131

Financial indicators for Mauritius, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	430	:	512	:	34	:	91	22
1981	:	291	:	475	:	49	:	35	39
1982	:	366	:	394	:	61	:	38	26
1983	:	339	:	385	:	83	:	18	26
1984	:	350	:	414	:	75	:	24	275
1985	:	380	:	435	:	62	:	30	30
1986	:	400	:	450	:	66	:	40	30

Additional food aid needs to support consumption for Mauritius

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	231	:	58	:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:	300	:	63	:	0	:	0	:
Stock adjustment	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	:

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	538	0	409	947	0	78	Wheat	6.2
1981/82	604	0	370	974	0	79	Rice	5.8
1982/83	569	0	373	942	0	74	Corn	15.5
1983/84	372	0	468	840	0	64	Sorghum	5.6
1984/85	429	0	381	810	0	61	Millet	0.2
1985/86	563	0					Cassava	39.7
1986/87	628	0					Total	73.0
Roots								
1980/81	2,800	0	0	2,800	0	231		
1981/82	2,850	0	0	2,850	0	230		
1982/83	2,900	0	0	2,900	0	228		
1983/84	2,300	0	0	2,300	0	177		
1984/85	2,600	0	0	2,600	0	196		
1985/86	2,800	0						
1986/87	2,950	0						

Import requirements for Mozambique

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements			
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-		
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum	
		1,000 tons					
Major cereals							
1985/86	563	1,065	1,313	501	749	511	
1986/87	628	1,096	1,356	468	728	478	
Roots							
1985/86	2,800	3,131	4,346	331	1,546	343	
1986/87	2,950	3,222	4,476	272	1,526	286	
Cereal Equivalent							
1985/86	1,686	2,320	3,056	634	1,369	671	
1986/87	1,811	2,388	3,151	577	1,340	611	

Financial indicators for Mozambique, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports and other credits	:	Imports and other debits	:	Debt service	:	International reserves	:	Foreign exchange available Total	:	Share to major food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----							:	Percent		
1980	:	434	:	800	:	91	:	268	:	343	:	20
1981	:	392	:	801	:	214	:	206	:	178	:	16
1982	:	339	:	836	:	226	:	71	:	112	:	39
1983	:	221	:	636	:	189	:	60	:	32	:	91
1984	:	228	:	539	:	165	:	72	:	63	:	53
1985	:	210	:	720	:	120	:	72	:	57	:	49
1986	:	250	:	780	:	143	:	72	:	66	:	49

Additional food needs to support consumption for Mozambique, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$:	1,000 tons	Million \$:	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:			:			:		
Consumption	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	119	20	:	515	86	:	1,250	210
1986/87	:	164	23	:	413	58	:	1,176	164
Stock Adjustment	:			:			:		
1985/86	:			:	0	0	:	0	0
1986/87	:			:	0	0	:	0	0
Total	:			:			:		
1985/86	:			:	515	86	:	1,250	210
1986/87	:			:	413	58	:	1,176	164
Maximum absorbable	:			:			:		
Cereal equivalent	:			:			:		
1985/86	:			:	515	86	:	552	93
1986/87	:			:	413	58	:	447	62

SWAZILAND

Swaziland basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	97	0	39	89	47	235	Corn	47.4
1981/82	98	0	48	96	50	245	Sorghum	0.7
1982/83	66	0	73	89	50	226	Milk	4.8
1983/84	52	0	88	92	48	222	Total	52.9
1984/85	112	0	37	119	30	229		
1985/86	92	0						
1986/87	95	0						
Milk								
1980/81	37	0	6	43	0	74		
1981/82	37	0	7	44	0	74		
1982/83	37	0	4	41	0	67		
1983/84	38	0	5	43	0	68		
1984/85	38	0	5	43	0	66		
1985/86	39	0						
1986/87	40	0						

Import requirements for Swaziland

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
			1,000 tons			
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	92	153	145	61	53	72
1986/87	95	158	150	63	55	74
Milk						
1985/86	39	40	40	1	1	1
1986/87	40	41	41	1	1	1

Financial indicators for Swaziland, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Total	Share to major food imports
				Million dollars		Percent
1980	368	522	12	159	356	2
1981	388	512	16	96	372	2
1982	339	440	18	76	321	3
1983	310	475	19	93	291	3
1984	272	351	20	80	252	
1985	270	375	13	82	267	3
1986	310	410	15	92	308	3

Additional food needs to support consumption for Swaziland

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	29	5	24	4	16	3
1986/87	40	6	12	2	3	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			24	4	16	3
1986/87			12	2	3	0
Milk						
1985/86	4	2	0	0	0	0
1986/87	5	2	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		7		4		3
1986/87		8		2		0

Zambia basic food data

Import requirements for Zambia

Financial indicators for Zambia, actual and projected107

Additional food needs to support consumption for Zambia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	195	28	0	0	288	41
1986/87	245	29	0	0	238	28
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			8	1	8	1
1986/87			3	0	3	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	296	42
1986/87			0	0	241	29

ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	2,046	246	7	1,704	300	273	Corn	46.6
1981/82	3,253	295	(289)	1,576	350	253	Wheat	8.6
1982/83	2,196	1,333	(465)	1,520	350	238	Sorghum	2.6
1983/84	1,160	1,194	(171)	1,640	300	238	Millet	6.2
1984/85	1,695	243	433	1,533	310	218	Total	63.9
1985/86	3,493	528						
1986/87	3,055	878						

Import requirements for Zimbabwe

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
					Maximum
		1,000 tons			
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	3,493	2,441	2,638	(1,052)	(855) (844)
1986/87	3,055	2,144	2,615	(911)	(440) (351)

Financial indicators for Zimbabwe, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Share to major Total food imports
				Million dollars	Percent
1980	1,444	1,338	44	214	1,400
1981	1,449	1,533	73	170	1,376
1982	1,318	1,472	148	140	1,170
1983	1,162	1,075	435	75	727
1984	1,192	995	276	45	916
1985	1,225	1,150	174	116	1,070
1986	1,240	1,200	176	116	1,078

Additional food needs to support consumption for Zimbabwe, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	62	12	0	0	0	0
1986/87	75	12	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			354	71	354	71
1986/87			216	42	216	42
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

 * The status quo food needs assessment is based on the adjusted recent 4-year *
 * average per capita food use. See Appendix A for description of new method. *
 * The nutrition-based food needs assessment is based on food use consistent *
 * with meeting FAO/WHO minimum per capita caloric standards. *

The Middle East

Additional food needs for the Middle East went up by 228,000 tons compared to the February estimate. The change in calculating the base had some impact: raising import requirements for North Yemen considerably, those for Lebanon slightly, and slightly reducing import requirements for South Yemen. A small part of this increase in the region's import needs was offset by adjustments in production and import data, while higher commercial import capacity offset some of the increase in additional needs.

Middle East basic food data

Country/Commodity	: Actual or : forecast : production :	: Begin- : ning : stocks :	: Net : imports :	: Popula- : tion :	: Per : capita : total : use
		<u>1,000 tons</u>		<u>Thousand</u>	<u>Kilos</u>
Major cereals					
1980/81	: 946	273	1,076	9,964	210
1981/82	: 941	202	1,230	10,135	212
1982/83	: 874	222	1,338	10,316	212
1983/84	: 482	248	1,387	10,514	186
1984/85	: 497	161	1,395	10,737	171
1985/86	: 765	216		11,001	
1986/87	: 871	216		11,225	
	:				

Middle East cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total use		Additional needs			
	Status	Nutrition-	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	quo	based	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million\$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	2,362	2,234	773	151	645	127
1986/87	2,450	2,296	494	83	340	58
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			71	14	71	14
1986/87			13	2	13	2
Total						
1985/86			844	165	716	141
1986/87			507	85	353	61
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			840	164	716	141
1986/87			507	85	353	61

LEBANON

Lebanon's additional food needs decreased from the previous estimate because of larger commercial import capacity. This was mainly due to an increase in its international reserves. Assessment of Lebanon's financial situation is difficult since there are large undocumented transfers, including remittances and other private financial flows.

Lebanon basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or forecast	: Begin- ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: Per capita	: 1979-81 Commodity Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage :of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: -----	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: -----	:	:	: <u>Kilos</u>	: <u>Percent</u>
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	34	103	482	408	169	218 :Wheat 37.8
1981/82	:	29	42	501	299	214	195 :Rice 3.2
1982/83	:	23	59	509	333	198	203 :Corn 0.3
1983/84	:	23	60	550	392	210	232 :Barley .0
1984/85	:	22	31	471	238	200	168 : Total 41.4
1985/86	:	27	86				:
1986/87	:	28	86				:
	:						:

Import requirements for Lebanon

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	27	562	549	535	522	631
1986/87	28	594	559	566	531	612

Financial indicators for Lebanon, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available				
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major		
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	:	Total	:	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----								:	Percent	
1980	:	3,851	:	3,184	:	13	:	1,588	:	3,839	:	5
1981	:	3,711	:	3,022	:	52	:	1,516	:	3,659	:	5
1982	:	3,269	:	3,909	:	65	:	2,608	:	3,204	:	5
1983	:	2,372	:	2,780	:	53	:	1,903	:	2,319	:	5
1984	:	1,940	:	2,600	:	53	:	672	:	3,061	:	
	:											
1985	:	1,620	:	2,100	:	50	:	1,074	:	1,502	:	5
1986	:	2,190	:	2,200	:	21	:	960	:	1,932	:	5
	:											

Additional food needs to support consumption for Lebanon, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	286	47	249	41	237	39
1986/87	:	441	60	124	17	90	12
Stock adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			21	4	21	4
1986/87	:			1	0	1	0
Total	:						
1985/86	:			270	44	258	42
1986/87	:			126	17	91	12

NORTH YEMEN

Additional food needs for the Yemen Arab Republic increased to 483,000 tons for 1985/86. Its commercial import capacity decreased by 15 percent because of lower worker remittances in 1985 and a fall in international reserves. The country's total imports dropped more than 10 percent in 1985 compared to the previous year. Import requirements increased by almost 200,000 tons following the change in the per capita food use base calculation, as this eliminated recent unusually low consumption years from the average.

North Yemen basic food data

	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	: 1979-81	
Commodity/year	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity:	: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports:	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage	: of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: -----	: 1,000 tons	: -----	:	:	: kilos	:	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 798	: 145	: 372	: 1,165	: 45	: 224	: Wheat	: 15.0
1981/82	: 810	: 105	: 504	: 1,251	: 45	: 234	: Rice	: 0.5
1982/83	: 759	: 123	: 571	: 1,266	: 45	: 231	: Corn	: 4.4
1983/84	: 363	: 142	: 633	: 1,011	: 27	: 178	: Sorghum	: 44.9
1984/85	: 374	: 100	: 636	: 940	: 70	: 169	: Barley	: 1.4
1985/86	: 630	: 100	:	:	:	:	: Total	: 66.2
1986/87	: 730	: 100	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for North Yemen

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		Maximum
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	630	1,433	1,302	803	672	844
1986/87	730	1,480	1,345	750	615	757

Financial indicators for North Yemen, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	1,245	:	2,253	:	21	:	1,283	1,223
1981	:	1,083	:	2,151	:	64	:	962	1,020
1982	:	1,361	:	2,382	:	55	:	554	1,305
1983	:	1,251	:	2,246	:	43	:	366	1,208
1984	:	1,100	:	1,869	:	67	:	319	1,178
1985	:	930	:	1,625	:	91	:	302	727
1986	:	961	:	1,505	:	137	:	310	751

Additional food needs to support consumption for North Yemen, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	Quantity
	:		:		:		:		Value
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>
	:		:		:		:		<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		
Consumption	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:	365	:	74	:	438	:	89	307
1986/87	:	452	:	77	:	297	:	50	162
Stock adjustment	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:		:		:	45	:	9	45
1986/87	:		:		:	6	:	1	6
Total	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:		:		:	483	:	98	352
1986/87	:		:		:	303	:	51	168

SOUTH YEMEN

South Yemen basic food data

	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	: 1979-81	
Commodity/year	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity:	: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports:	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage	: of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: -----	: 1,000 tons	: -----	:	:	: Kilos	:	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 114	: 25	: 222	: 295	: 11	: 160	: Wheat	: 30.7
1981/82	: 102	: 55	: 225	: 329	: 13	: 174	: Rice	: 11.9
1982/83	: 92	: 40	: 258	: 331	: 13	: 170	: Corn	: 2.6
1983/84	: 96	: 46	: 204	: 302	: 14	: 151	: Sorghum	: 0.4
1984/85	: 101	: 30	: 288	: 375	: 14	: 181	: Millet	: 12.8
1985/86	: 108	: 30					: Barley	: .0
1986/87	: 113	: 30					: Total	: 58.3
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for South Yemen

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements		
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
	:		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:						
	:						
Cereal equivalent	:			1,000 tons			
1985/86	:	108	367	382	258	274	312
1986/87	:	113	377	393	264	280	319
	:						

Financial indicators for South Yemen, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	529	670	9	234	520	17
1981	599	720	19	255	580	18
1982	658	776	20	286	638	16
1983	651	768	25	282	627	13
1984	625	739	35	249	615	
1985	594	710	81	197	457	16
1986	567	650	103	190	422	16

Additional food needs to support consumption for South Yemen, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based		
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	
	: : <u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	173	43	86	22	101	25
1986/87	:	191	40	73	15	88	18
	:						
Stock adjustment	:						
1985/86	:		5	1	5	1	
1986/87	:		6	1	6	1	
	:						
Total	:						
1985/86	:		90	23	106	27	
1986/87	:		78	16	94	20	
	:						

 * The status quo food needs assessment is based on the adjusted recent 4-year *
 * average per capita food use. See Appendix A for description of new method. *
 * The nutrition-based food needs assessment is based on food use consistent *
 * with meeting FAO/WHO minimum per capita caloric standards. *

Asia

South Asia

South Asian cereal production is now estimated at 176.6 million tons in 1985/86, up marginally from the previous estimate. Higher estimates of rice production in India and Bangladesh because of good weather have more than offset a drop in the Pakistani rice harvest. Although successive setbacks in wheat production have boosted import requirements in Pakistan during 1985/86, food grain supplies are generally good throughout the region because of record or near-record local production and relatively high stocks, particularly in India. Edible oil production in Pakistan is expected to be record large because of another upward revision in the cotton crop, but Indian production is still estimated to drop 6 percent because of a poor peanut harvest. Regional pulse production continues to be estimated at 5 percent below 1984/85 because of dry winter weather in India. In 1986/87, regional cereal production is projected to rise 4.2 percent, assuming that average 1986 monsoon rainfall results in a strong rebound in Pakistani rice output, as well as record or near-record crops elsewhere in the region. Current prospects are for record 1986/87 wheat harvests in Pakistan and India commencing during April-May 1986. Regional edible oil output is projected to rise 7.5 percent in 1986/87, with a strong rebound in Indian production offsetting slower growth in Pakistan.

Status quo cereal import requirements for 1985/86 are now estimated at 3.4 million tons, down 17 percent from the previous estimate, with the bulk of the decline occurring in Afghanistan as a result of the new per capita consumption calculation procedure, and in Bangladesh because of both production increases and the new calculation procedure. Nutrition-based cereal import requirements for 1985/86 are down 7 percent from the previous estimate because of reduced needs in India and Bangladesh, but continue to reflect large nutritional gaps throughout the region, particularly in Nepal and Bangladesh. Status quo edible oil import requirements for 1985/86 are now estimated at 1.7 million tons, down 20 percent from the previous estimate, primarily because the new calculation procedure has eliminated several recent years of relatively high per capita consumption from the base period average in India and Pakistan. Pulse import requirements, confined to India, are unchanged from previous estimates. In 1986/87, both status quo and nutrition-based import requirements are projected to fall significantly for cereals, pulses, and edible oils, with sharp declines in India and Pakistan generally offsetting increases in import needs elsewhere in the region.

Balance of payments and commercial food import capacity estimates for countries in the region for 1985/86 and 1986/87 are not significantly different from previous forecasts. All countries in the region, Bangladesh in particular, are expected to

experience little or no growth in the availability of foreign exchange for food imports because of weak export growth and rising debt service obligations. Nearly all of the projected improvements in commercial food import capacity will stem from lower projected commodity import prices.

Regional status quo additional food needs in the form of cereals are now placed at 1.8 million tons, down 25 percent from the previous estimate, reflecting reduced import requirements in Afghanistan and Bangladesh. India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka are estimated to have no additional status quo cereal needs. Nutrition-based cereal import needs are down about 12 percent to 10.1 million tons, while maximum absorbable nutrition-based needs are down more than 20 percent to 5 million tons, primarily reflecting smaller requirements in India and Bangladesh. Additional needs for stock building are negligible. Additional status quo needs in the form of edible oils are confined to Pakistan and Bangladesh and are down 45 percent because of smaller Pakistani import requirements. Additional pulse needs are unchanged from previous estimates and are confined to about 222,000 tons of nutrition-based additional needs in India. Current projections for 1986/87 indicate a further decline in both status quo and nutrition-based needs in the region, with reduced needs in India and Pakistan offsetting increased needs in Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Nepal.

South Asia basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or forecast production :	: Begin- ning stocks :	: Net imports :	: Popula- tion :	: Per capita total use
	:	:	:	:	:
	:	-----1,000 tons-----		Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	151,869	19,850	399	906,091 170
1981/82	:	159,939	17,933	3,276	926,031 174
1982/83	:	151,695	19,792	5,864	947,382 164
1983/84	:	178,317	21,937	5,234	969,559 182
1984/85	:	175,715	28,797	3,560	991,718 175
1985/86	:	176,602	34,048		1,013,491
1986/87	:	184,097	34,048		1,035,681
	:	:	:	:	:

South Asia cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status	Nutrition-	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	quo	based	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	175,067	191,030	1,751	365	9,910	2,039
1986/87	178,897	195,553	1,250	229	5,231	954
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			80	15	186	36
1986/87			25	5	883	142
Total cereal equivalent						
1985/86			1,827	379	10,096	2,075
1986/87			1,275	234	5,743	1,035
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			1,827	379	5,042	1,023
1986/87			1,275	234	2,201	403

AFGHANISTAN

Food grain production in 1985/86 and 1986/87 continues to be estimated at near the 1981/82-1984/85 average of 4.1 million tons, although only very limited information with which to assess crop conditions has been available since the 1979 Soviet incursion. Current production estimates are based primarily on the existence of average weather conditions in nearby countries during 1985 and so far in 1986. Adjustments in financial forecasts based on more current information have led to only a marginal upward revision in estimated commercial import capacity in 1985 and 1986.

Status quo estimates of food grain import requirements, totaling 167,000 tons in 1985/86 and 248,000 in 1986/87, are down about 60 percent from previous estimates because of the revised procedures for calculating base period per capita consumption. The recovery in food grain production during 1981/82-1984/85 following setbacks caused by the Soviet incursion, coupled with slowed population growth because of outmigration, led to several years of abnormally high estimated per capita cereal use that are now excluded from the base period consumption calculation. Nutrition-based import requirement estimates are unchanged from previous estimates and now are roughly the same as the status quo calculations. Because of lower calculated import requirements, status quo additional food needs are down sharply for 1985/86 and 1986/87 to 64,000 tons and 128,000 tons, respectively. Current nutrition-based additional needs estimates are not significantly different from the previous forecasts.

Afghanistan basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast	: Begin- : ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: Per : capita	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage :of diet
	: -----1,000 tons -----					: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 3,847	0	334	4,181	0	274	:Wheat 48.8
1981/82	: 4,107	0	368	4,475	0	306	:Rice 7.3
1982/83	: 4,120	0	352	4,472	0	315	:Corn 16.2
1983/84	: 4,092	0	365	4,457	0	314	: Total 72.3
1984/85	: 4,112	0	365	4,477	0	310	:
1985/86	: 4,112	0					:
1986/87	: 4,112	0					:
	:						:

Import requirements for Afghanistan

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
	:		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
	:						
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereals	:						
1985/86	:	4,112	4,279	4,282	167	170	622
1986/87	:	4,112	4,360	4,348	248	236	711

Financial indicators for Afghanistan, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
	:			Service	International	Share to major	
	:				reserves	Total	food imports
	:			----- Million dollars -----			Percent
1980	:	670	787	180	409	490	13
1981	:	705	889	53	341	652	4
1982	:	691	1,031	118	281	573	4
1983	:	708	953	134	238	574	6
1984	:	729	1,024	120	206	600	
1985	:	788	1,385	126	243	526	4
1986	:	800	1,450	120	230	513	4

Additional food needs to support consumption for Afghanistan

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:						
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	103	22	64	14	67	14
1986/87	:	121	22	128	23	115	20

BANGLADESH

The record 1985/86 food grain crop is now estimated at 16.85 million tons, up 2 percent from the previous estimate. Good weather and improved input supplies have boosted rice output 6 percent over 1984/85, more than offsetting a small expected decline in the 1986 wheat harvest. Edible oil production continues to be estimated at a record 61,000 tons. In 1986/87, food grain production is projected to rise 2 percent to 17.2 million tons, but this projection depends heavily upon average monsoon rainfall during July–September 1986.

Status quo food grain import requirements for 1985/86 are estimated at 1.6 million tons, down more than 20 percent from the previous estimate. Most of the decline stems from the higher estimate of production, although a portion of the drop results from the revised base period calculation procedure that has led to the exclusion of one abnormally high year of per capita consumption from the base period average. The current status quo edible oil import requirement estimate of 170,000 tons is not significantly different from the previous estimate. Nutrition-based cereal import requirements for 1985/86 are now estimated at 4.6 million tons, down 6 percent from the previous estimate because of improved local production. Nutrition-based import requirement estimates that are sharply higher than status quo estimates suggest relatively low current per capita cereal consumption that provides only about 86 percent of what is required to meet the FAO/WHO recommended caloric intake level. Maximum absorptive capacity estimates indicate that only about half of the nutrition-based import requirement could be handled by the local marketing system. No imports are estimated to be required for stock building in 1985/86 because stocks are now near target as a result of good harvests and record commercial imports during 1983/84–1984/85.

Revisions in financial forecasts have resulted in only a minor change in Bangladesh's estimated commercial food import capacity for 1985/86. Commercial import capacity is estimated at about 480,000 tons of food grains, with weak export performance and a large trade deficit continuing to constrain commercial capacity and necessitate large inflows of foreign aid. Status quo additional food needs for 1985/86 are estimated at 1.1 million tons of cereals, down 30 percent from the previous estimate, while additional edible oil needs are estimated at 37,000 tons. Maximum absorbable nutrition-based additional needs are now placed at 1.8 million tons of cereals and 31,000 tons of edible oils. In 1986/87, additional cereal needs are projected to remain near those estimated for 1985/86, with increases in production and commercial import capacity offsetting population growth.

Bangladesh basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	14,975	787	1,077	15,587	0	177	Wheat	8.8
1981/82	14,598	1,252	1,235	16,470	0	182	Rice	76.3
1982/83	15,311	615	1,817	17,117	0	183	Vegetable	
1983/84	15,710	626	2,056	17,592	0	183	oil	2.2
1984/85	16,084	800	2,588	18,464	0	188	Total	87.3
1985/86	16,850	1,008						
1986/87	17,200	1,008						
Vegetable oils								
1980/81	56	18	140	161	0	2		
1981/82	54	53	144	200	0	2		
1982/83	55	51	164	207	0	2		
1983/84	57	63	152	193	0	2		
1984/85	60	79	180	270	0	3		
1985/86	61	49						
1986/87	60	49						

Import requirements for Bangladesh

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-
		quo	based	quo	based : Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----			
Cereals					
1985/86	16,850	18,455	21,404	1,605	4,554 2,328
1986/87	17,200	18,912	21,921	1,712	4,721 2,447
Vegetable oils					
1985/86	61	206	200	145	139 246
1986/87	60	212	205	152	145 254

Financial indicators for Bangladesh, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	: Share to major
	:	credits	:	:	:	reserves	: Total : food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					<u>Percent</u>
1980	:	1,090	:	2,533	:	91	249 999 16
1981	:	1,050	:	2,572	:	87	108 963 17
1982	:	1,314	:	2,309	:	120	350 1,194 22
1983	:	1,363	:	2,353	:	168	539 1,195 20
1984	:	1,373	:	2,633	:	196	404 1,177
	:		:		:		
1985	:	1,433	:	2,500	:	226	362 1,214 20
1986	:	1,500	:	2,600	:	243	395 1,283 20
	:		:		:		

Additional food needs to support consumption for Bangladesh, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	484	107	1,121	247	4,071	899
1986/87	614	113	1,099	202	4,108	756
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
1986/87			25	5	25	5
Total						
1985/86			1,120	247	4,070	898
1986/87			1,124	207	4,133	760
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	108	97	37	34	31	28
1986/87	141	102	11	8	4	3
Total						
1985/86		204		281		926
1986/87		215		214		763
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			1,120	247	1,843	407
1986/87			1,124	207	1,859	342
Vegetable oils						
1985/86			37	34	31	28
1986/87			11	8	4	3
Total						
1985/86				281		435
1986/87				214		345

INDIA

India basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast	: Begin- : ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: Per : capita	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage :of diet
	: -----1,000 tons					: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals 1/	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 113,810	17,561	(835)	112,937	2,320	168	:Wheat 18.5
1981/82	: 120,949	15,279	1,546	118,384	2,420	172	:Rice 33.2
1982/83	: 112,446	16,970	3,477	111,722	2,420	159	:Corn 3.1
1983/84	: 136,831	18,751	3,085	131,258	2,570	183	:Sorghum 5.8
1984/85	: 135,566	24,839	(161)	127,294	2,570	173	:Millet 5.2
1985/86	: 135,071	30,380					:Barley 0.7
1986/87	: 140,300	30,380					:Pulses 5.8
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:Vegetable
Vegetable oils	:	:	:	:	:	:	: oil 6.3
1980/81	: 2,668	180	1,293	3,981	0	6	: Total 78.7
1981/82	: 3,392	160	962	4,434	0	6	:
1982/83	: 2,974	80	1,259	4,163	0	6	:
1983/84	: 3,374	170	1,697	4,851	0	7	:
1984/85	: 3,789	390	1,355	5,194	0	7	:
1985/86	: 3,569	340					:
1986/87	: 3,900	340					:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pulses	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 8,572	0	173	8,595	150	13	:
1981/82	: 10,627	0	128	10,605	150	15	:
1982/83	: 11,507	0	150	11,507	150	16	:
1983/84	: 11,857	0	300	12,057	100	17	:
1984/85	: 12,893	0	200	12,993	100	17	:
1985/86	: 12,195	0					:
1986/87	: 13,000	0					:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Cereal stock data are for government stocks as of July 1.

Import requirements for India

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	135,071	130,316	141,625	(4,755)	6,554	4,607
1986/87	:	140,300	133,053	144,862	(7,247)	4,562	2,311
	:						
Vegetable oils	:						
1985/86	:	3,569	4,608	4,538	1,039	969	1,784
1986/87	:	3,900	4,705	4,645	805	745	1,564
	:						
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	12,195	12,558	12,518	363	323	1,173
1986/87	:	13,000	12,822	12,840	(178)	(160)	649
	:						

Financial indicators for India, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
				service	International:	Share to major	
					reserves	Total	food imports
	:						
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
	:						
1980	:	7,948	11,383	1,034	7,204	6,914	12
1981	:	8,504	16,024	1,292	6,859	7,212	16
1982	:	8,778	15,560	1,377	4,461	7,401	14
1983	:	9,498	15,498	1,756	4,965	7,742	20
1984	:	9,584	15,304	2,103	5,847	7,452	
	:						
1985	:	9,574	13,970	2,366	6,110	8,362	17
1986	:	9,600	14,700	2,550	6,000	7,835	17
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for India, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo :		Nutrition-based :	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	2,829	551	0	0	3,698	720
1986/87	3,181	516	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	106	21
1986/87			0	0	640	104
Total						
1985/86			0	0	3,804	741
1986/87			0	0	268	44
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	976	772	0	0	0	0
1986/87	1,129	724	0	0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86	101	41	0	0	222	90
1986/87	88	39	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		1,364		0		831
1986/87		1,279		0		44
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	1,857	362
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	222	90
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86				0		452
1986/87				0		0

1/ Surplus cereal import capacity offsets additional vegetable oil needs.

2/ Surplus cereal and pulse import capacities offset additional vegetable oil needs.

3/ Surplus cereal import capacity offsets additional pulse needs.

4/ Surplus vegetable oil import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

NEPAL

Nepal basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	2,861	0	(26)	2,835	0	189	Wheat	10.9
1981/82	2,983	0	(42)	2,941	0	191	Rice	49.5
1982/83	2,598	0	83	2,681	0	170	Corn	19.6
1983/84	3,230	0	(16)	3,164	0	196	Total	80.0
1984/85	3,088	50	(49)	3,089	0	186		
1985/86	3,173	0						
1986/87	3,225	0						

Import requirements for Nepal

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		Maximum
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	3,173	3,171	3,736	(2)	563	155
1986/87	3,225	3,251	3,826	26	601	154

Financial indicators for Nepal, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
			service	International:	Share to major	
				reserves	Total	food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	96	300	2	212	94	7
1981	134	370	4	196	130	7
1982	116	382	6	233	110	4
1983	82	459	7	163	75	18
1984	124	474	12	123	105	
1985	155	446	17	68	17	10
1986	160	470	24	70	7	10

Additional food needs to support consumption for Nepal, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	5	1	0	0	558	129
1986/87	2	0	24	5	599	115
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			17	4	17	4
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			12	3	575	133
1986/87			24	5	599	115
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			12	3	150	35
1986/87			24	5	151	29

PAKISTAN

Cereal output in 1985/86 is estimated at 15.6 million tons, nearly 2 percent below the previous estimate, because of a further reduction in the size of the 1985/86 rice crop. The rice harvest is estimated at 2.96 million tons, the lowest since 1977/78, primarily because of late planting and poor supplies of irrigation water throughout the growing season. However, the 1985/86 cotton crop is estimated at a record 5.7 million bales, 23 percent above the 1984/85 harvest, as a result of further gains in use of improved varieties and inputs, as well as good weather and water supplies in major cotton producing regions. With the record cotton crop, 1985/86 edible oil output is estimated to be up 14 percent over 1984/85. Total cereal production in 1986/87 is currently projected to rebound by 12 percent to a record 17.5 million tons, based on the outlook for a record 13-million-ton 1986 wheat harvest and the likelihood that more normal 1986 monsoon rainfall will allow a recovery in rice production.

Status quo and nutrition-based cereal import requirements to support consumption for 1985/86 continue to be estimated at about 1 million tons and 2 million tons, respectively. The setback in rice production has not altered cereal import requirements because import needs are exclusively in the form of wheat. However, downward revision in 1985/86 carryin stocks have boosted estimated cereal import needs for stock building to about 60,000 tons. The status quo estimate of 1985/86 edible oil import requirements is now placed at about 500,000 tons, 25 percent below the previous estimate. The bulk of the decline has been caused by the change in the status quo base period calculation procedure that has resulted in the exclusion of 2 abnormally high years of per capita consumption from the base period average. In 1986/87, both status quo and nutrition-based cereal import needs are projected to fall sharply because of the expected gains in cereal production. However, edible oil import needs are expected to rise in 1986/87 because of slower growth in domestic supplies.

Pakistan's balance of payments outlook has not changed significantly since the previous report. Sluggish export growth, rising debt service, and declining foreign exchange reserves are expected to constrain the availability of foreign exchange for commercial food imports, particularly in 1985/86. Additional cereal needs to support status quo consumption and stock building are estimated at 630,000 tons, up 30 percent from the previous estimate, primarily because of stock building needs. Additional status quo edible oil import needs are estimated at 178,000 tons, down nearly 50 percent, primarily because of the new calculation procedure. Maximum absorbable nutrition-based needs are estimated at 1.1 million tons of cereals and 118,000 tons of edible oils, with cereal needs up about 25 percent from the previous estimate because of the rice production setback, and edible oil needs down because of higher local production. Production and import capacity gains are projected to reduce additional food needs sharply in 1986/87, with no additional cereal or edible oil needs under the status quo approach, and minimal additional cereal needs under the nutrition-based approach.

Pakistan basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	: 1979-81	
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity:	: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports:	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage	: of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos	:	Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	14,926	1,248	(843)	13,997	130	166	Wheat 47.2
1981/82	:	15,833	1,204	(494)	14,394	130	164	Rice 10.5
1982/83	:	15,754	2,019	(654)	14,646	130	162	Corn 3.3
1983/84	:	16,766	2,343	(984)	15,203	130	163	Pulses 2.2
1984/85	:	15,225	2,792	157	15,610	130	163	Vegetable
1985/86	:	15,606	2,434					oil 7.7
1986/87	:	17,460	2,434					Total 70.9
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vegetable oils	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	223	75	455	691	0	8	:
1981/82	:	238	62	573	806	0	9	:
1982/83	:	254	67	663	915	0	10	:
1983/84	:	188	69	630	810	0	9	:
1984/85	:	291	77	665	958	0	10	:
1985/86	:	333	75					:
1986/87	:	320	75					:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pulses	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	526	0	0	496	30	6	:
1981/82	:	481	0	0	431	50	5	:
1982/83	:	703	0	0	651	52	8	:
1983/84	:	733	0	0	683	50	8	:
1984/85	:	735	0	0	685	50	8	:
1985/86	:	787	0					:
1986/87	:	800	0					:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Pakistan

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements 1/		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:						
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	15,606	16,155	17,316	1,006	1,955	1,500
1986/87	:	17,460	16,582	17,885	(48)	1,001	450
	:						
Vegetable oils	:						
1985/86	:	333	829	769	496	436	661
1986/87	:	320	851	787	531	467	700
	:						
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	787	725	743	(62)	(44)	(15)
1986/87	:	800	744	762	(56)	(38)	(7)
	:						

1/ Cereal equivalent import requirements and import maximums are net of traditional rice exports.

Financial indicators for Pakistan, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	International:	Foreign exchange available	
		and other		service		Share to major	
		credits		:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:						
	:			----- Million dollars -----			Percent
	:						
1980	:	4,903	4,857	693	748	4,210	6
1981	:	5,786	5,563	743	1,058	5,043	7
1982	:	5,595	5,769	791	809	4,804	10
1983	:	6,618	5,616	879	1,911	5,739	7
1984	:	6,681	6,002	1,021	1,731	5,195	
	:						
1985	:	5,983	5,937	1,018	672	4,212	8
1986	:	6,400	5,812	1,021	750	4,734	8
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Pakistan, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	263	48	567	104	1,516	277
1986/87	355	54	0	0	409	62
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			64	12	64	12
1986/87			0	0	218	33
Total						
1985/86			631	115	1,581	289
1986/87			0	0	627	95
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	317	232	178	130	118	87
1986/87	441	261	0	0	26	16
Pulses						
1985/86	62	32	0	0	0	0
1986/87	65	36	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		312		246		375
1986/87		351		0		111
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			631	115	1,125	206
1986/87			0	0	76	12
Vegetable oils						
1985/86			178	130	118	87
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86				246		292
1986/87				0		12

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

2/ Surplus cereal and pulse import capacities offset some additional vegetable oil needs.

3/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

4/ Surplus pulse and vegetable oil import capacities offset some additional cereal needs.

SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,450	254	692	2,198	0	146	Wheat	13.8
1981/82	1,469	198	663	2,142	0	139	Rice	42.0
1982/83	1,466	188	789	2,226	0	142	Cassava	3.0
1983/84	1,688	217	728	2,317	0	145	Vegetable	
1984/85	1,640	316	660	2,390	0	147	oil	3.5
1985/86	1,790	226					Total	62.3
1986/87	1,800	226						
Roots								
1980/81	334	0	0	334	0	22		
1981/82	440	0	0	440	0	29		
1982/83	638	0	0	638	0	41		
1983/84	738	0	0	738	0	46		
1984/85	750	0	0	750	0	46		
1985/86	750	0						
1986/87	750	0						
Vegetable oils								
1980/81	78	0	(5)	73	0	5		
1981/82	103	0	(35)	68	0	4		
1982/83	87	0	(26)	61	0	4		
1983/84	37	0	1	38	0	2		
1984/85	118	0	(19)	99	0	6		
1985/86	112	0						
1986/87	100	0						

Import requirements for Sri Lanka

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereals	:						
1985/86	:	1,790	2,435	2,421	645	631	839
1986/87	:	1,800	2,478	2,462	678	662	872
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	750	651	625	(99)	(125)	NA
1986/87	:	750	663	632	(87)	(118)	NA
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	2,084	2,691	2,666	607	582	845
1986/87	:	2,094	2,738	2,710	644	616	883
	:						
Vegetable oils	:						
1985/86	:	112	71	84	(41)	(28)	(11)
1986/87	:	100	72	82	(28)	(18)	3
	:						

Financial indicators for Sri Lanka, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
				service	International:	Share to major	
					reserves	Total	food imports
	:			----- Million dollars -----			Percent
1980	:	1,065	2,051	84	246	981	18
1981	:	1,066	1,877	93	337	973	18
1982	:	1,014	1,990	142	352	872	13
1983	:	1,064	1,920	166	309	898	14
1984	:	1,472	1,912	202	543	914	
	:						
1985	:	1,340	2,040	245	500	1,187	15
1986	:	1,500	2,200	290	520	1,290	15
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Sri Lanka, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status-quo :		: Nutrition-based :	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:					
Consumption	:					
1985/86	:	745	133	0	0	0
1986/87	:	971	144	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment	:					
1985/86	:		0	0	0	0
1986/87	:		0	0	0	0
Total	:					
1985/86	:		0	0	0	0
1986/87	:		0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	:					
1985/86	:	2	1	0	0	0
1986/87	:	3	1	0	0	0
Total	:					
1985/86	:		134	0		0
1986/87	:		145	0		0

 * The status quo food needs assessment is based on the adjusted recent 4-year *
 * average per capita food use. See Appendix A for description of new method. *
 * The nutrition-based food needs assessment is based on food use consistent *
 * with meeting FAO/WHO minimum per capita caloric standards. *

Southeast Asia

Regional cereal production continues to be forecast at 52.3 million tons in 1985/86, with larger estimates of the rice and corn harvests in the Philippines offsetting reduced corn area and production estimates in Indonesia. Regional root output has been pushed up an additional 2.2 percent to 18.5 million tons as a result of Indonesia's drive to fulfill its cassava export quota with the European Community and help compensate for falling petroleum export revenues. Record vegetable oil production of 3.4 million tons continues to be forecast for the region, based on a recovery in Philippine coconut oil production and another record palm oil outturn in Indonesia. In 1986/87, regional production of cereals, roots, and tubers is projected to rise 3.7 percent, based on improved harvests throughout the region. Production of vegetable oils in Indonesia and the Philippines is projected to rise nearly 7 percent.

Total 1985/86 status quo import requirements for cereals, roots, and tubers are estimated at 1.9 million tons, down nearly 30 percent from the previous estimate. About a third of the downward revision has occurred in the Philippines because of higher cereal production estimates, with the remainder stemming from the new base period calculation procedure which has reduced status quo per capita use estimates in the Philippines and, particularly, Vietnam. Regional nutrition-based import requirements are estimated at 2.8 million tons, down about 7 percent from the previous estimate, with the Philippines accounting for all of the decline as a result of increased cereal production estimates. In 1986/87, regional status quo and nutrition-based cereal import needs are projected to rise to 2 million tons and 2.9 million tons, respectively, with Vietnam accounting for all of the increase.

With the exception of the Philippines, financial forecasts for countries in the region have not changed significantly since the previous report. The Philippines' commercial food import capacity is now estimated to be up nearly 80 percent from the previous estimate, primarily because debt rescheduling has boosted foreign exchange availability. Poor export performance and rising debt obligations are expected to continue to prevent significant improvement in the balance of payments of countries the region in 1986/87, although lower world commodity prices are likely to boost the quantities of food that can be imported commercially.

Southeast Asia's 1985/86 additional food needs to support status quo consumption and build stocks are estimated at 425,000 tons, down 67 percent from the previous forecast, with the Philippines and Kampuchea accounting for all of the total. The Philippines account for nearly all of the decline in additional status quo needs because of higher estimates of production and commercial import capacity. The nutrition-based estimate of regional additional food needs has fallen more than 40 percent to 1.1 million tons, with Kampuchea and the Philippines continuing to

account for all of the total, and the Philippines accounting for the bulk of the decline. Kampuchea, with limited gains in production in recent years and little commercial import capacity, continues to suffer the most severe nutritional deficit in the region. Projections for 1986/87 indicate that additional needs will fall sharply, with status quo additional needs confined to 176,000 tons of cereals in Kampuchea and the combined nutrition-based additional needs of the Philippines and Kampuchea falling nearly 30 percent.

Southeast Asia basic food data

Commodity	: Actual or : forecast : production :	: Begin- : ning : stocks :	: Net : imports :	: Popula- : tion :	: Per : capita : total : use
	: -----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	: 42,022	2,891	5,538	259,427	180
1981/82	: 45,589	3,858	4,011	265,516	185
1982/83	: 45,501	4,381	4,058	271,530	185
1983/84	: 49,380	3,683	4,990	277,515	197
1984/85	: 52,212	3,452	4,262	283,757	195
1985/86	: 52,303	4,648		290,195	
1986/87	: 54,043	4,648		296,509	

Southeast Asia cereal use, additional needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Total Use	: Additional needs				
	: Status quo	: Nutrition-based	: Status quo	: Nutrition-based		
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value		
	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 59,150	58,333	200	51	838	163
1986/87	: 60,429	59,716	176	39	610	106
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			225	34	225	34
1986/87			0	0	165	21
Total						
1985/86			425	86	1,064	197
1986/87			176	39	775	127

—

Commodity/year	: Actual or forecast production :	: Begin- ning : stocks :	: Net imports:	: Nonfeed use :	: Feed use :	: Per capita total use :	: 1979-81 Commodity : coverage :	: Share of diet
	:	: -----1,000 tons -----	:	:	:	: Kilos	:	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	24,154	1,012	3,519	25,607	1,045	181	Wheat 2.6
1981/82	:	26,795	2,033	1,867	26,988	1,121	186	Rice 58.5
1982/83	:	26,072	2,586	2,010	27,355	1,208	185	Corn 6.9
1983/84	:	29,093	2,105	2,921	30,407	1,439	203	Cassava 6.6
1984/85	:	31,221	2,273	1,722	30,320	1,559	199	Coconut oil 3.1
1985/86	:	31,087	3,337					Palm oil 1.6
1986/87	:	32,300	3,337					Palm kernel oil 0.3
Roots	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total 79.6
1980/81	:	13726	0	(986)	12,440	300	86	:
1981/82	:	13301	0	(685)	12,356	260	84	:
1982/83	:	12988	0	(490)	12,298	200	81	:
1983/84	:	12103	0	(256)	11,607	240	75	:
1984/85	:	14205	0	(1,050)	12,875	280	82	:
1985/86	:	15400	0				:	:
1986/87	:	16600	0				:	:
Vegetable oils	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	1,552	40	(172)	1,365	0	9	:
1981/82	:	1,572	55	(262)	1,299	0	9	:
1982/83	:	1,627	66	(354)	1,315	0	9	:
1983/84	:	1,781	24	(117)	1,663	0	11	:
1984/85	:	2,226	25	(542)	1,678	0	10	:
1985/86	:	2,316	31				:	:
1986/87	:	2,425	31				:	:

Import requirements for Indonesia

Commodity/year	:		Total use	: Nutrition-	Import requirements		
	:	Production	Status quo	based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
	:						
	:	<u>-----l,000 tons -----</u>					
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	31,087	29,755	28,210	(1,332)	(2,877)	2,117
1986/87	:	32,300	30,337	28,777	(1,963)	(3,523)	1,553
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	15,400	13,572	13,345	(1,828)	(2,055)	(1,696)
1986/87	:	16,600	13,837	13,873	(2,763)	(2,727)	(2,629)
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	36,924	34,899	33,268	(2,024)	(3,656)	962
1986/87	:	38,591	35,581	34,034	(3,010)	(4,557)	34
	:						
Vegetable oils	:						
1985/86	:	2,316	1,354	1,042	(962)	(1,274)	(547)
1986/87	:	2,425	1,381	1,069	(1,044)	(1,356)	(622)

Financial indicators for Indonesia, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt : service	International : reserves	Foreign exchange available : Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	21,795	12,624	1,759	5,392	20,036	4
1981	23,348	16,542	2,047	5,014	21,301	2
1982	19,747	17,854	2,247	3,144	17,500	2
1983	18,689	17,726	2,551	3,718	16,138	5
1984	20,754	15,254	3,247	4,773	18,313	
1985	18,900	13,700	3,580	5,300	17,235	3
1986	16,000	12,500	3,804	4,500	13,607	3

Additional food needs to support consumption for Indonesia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	2,492	414	0	0	0	0
1986/87	2,361	327	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	6	6	0	0	0	0
1986/87	6	5	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		420		0		0
1986/87		331		0		0

KAMPUCHEA

Kampuchea basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos			Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,045	0	162	1,157	0	203	Wheat	1.9
1981/82	854	50	180	1,059	0	183	Rice	72.9
1982/83	928	25	107	1,035	0	176	Corn	6.9
1983/84	1,151	25	185	1,336	0	223	Total	81.7
1984/85	957	25	85	1,042	0	170		
1985/86	962	25						
1986/87	985	25						

Import requirements for Kampuchea

Commodity/Year	:	:	Total use		Import requirements		
	:	Production	Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	Maximum
	:	:	quo	based	quo	based	:
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	962	1,198	1,327	236	365	453
1986/87	:	985	1,222	1,354	237	369	458
	:						

Financial indicators for Kampuchea, actual and projected

	:	:	:	Debt	:	<u>Foreign exchange available</u>	
Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	service : International:	: Share to major
	:		:		:	reserves	: Total : food imports
	:						
	:	----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----					<u>Percent</u>
	:						
	:	FINANCIAL DATA NOT AVAILABLE					
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Kampuchea, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	51	13	185	49	315	83
1986/87	:	61	13	176	39	308	68

LAOS

Laos basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity: Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage :of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	684	0	50	734	0	212	Rice 71.9
1981/82	750	0	21	771	0	221	Total 71.9
1982/83	703	0	26	729	0	204	
1983/84	650	0	156	806	0	221	
1984/85	780	0	40	820	0	220	
1985/86	813	0					
1986/87	850	0					

Import requirements for Laos

Commodity/Year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-: Maximum
		quo	based	quo	based :
		-----1,000 tons-----			
Cereals					
1985/86	813	815	723	2	(90) 27
1986/87	850	832	741	(18)	(109) 8

Financial indicators for Laos, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
			service	International:	Share to major	
				reserves	Total	food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	31	130	3	14	28	109
1981	19	110	7	13	12	233
1982	23	132	6	8	17	67
1983	41	149	6	19	35	33
1984	45	154	15	20	21	
1985	48	163	20	25	35	111
1986	50	170	15	25	41	111

Additional food needs to support consumption for Laos

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	116	39	0	0	0	0
1986/87	164	46	0	0	0	0

THE PHILIPPINES

Food grain production in 1985/86 is estimated at 9.2 million tons, up more than 3 percent from the previous estimate, largely because of greater than expected use of fertilizer on the rice and corn crops. Production estimates for other crops are unchanged from previous forecasts. Assuming that lower fertilizer prices will continue to encourage use and improve yields, cereal output in 1986/87 is projected to increase more than 3 percent to 9.5 million tons, while production of roots and tubers and vegetable oils are projected to rise about 2 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Total status quo import requirements for cereals, roots, and tubers in 1985/86 are estimated at about 1.3 million tons, down 22 percent from the previous estimate. Higher cereal production estimates account for about 75 percent of the decrease, with the revised base period calculation procedure accounting for the remainder of the decline. The nutrition-based import requirement estimate has been lowered to 1.8 million tons, because of higher estimates of Philippine cereal output. In 1986/87, production gains are expected to lead to a small drop in both status quo and nutrition-based import needs.

The estimate of the Philippines' ability to import food commercially has been increased substantially over the previous forecast because of debt rescheduling. Debt service payments have been lowered from 42 percent of total exports in 1984, to 35 percent in 1985 and 39 percent in 1986. Import and export data have also been revised to include trade in other goods and services to account for the increasing importance of nonmerchandise trade in the balance of payments. With these revisions, commercial food import capacity for 1985 is estimated at \$174 million, nearly 80 percent above the previous forecast. Despite these improvements, international reserves remain critically low, with large service payments offsetting the effect of lower oil import costs.

Because of the downward revision in debt service payments and higher estimates of cereal production, the total value of status quo additional food needs is estimated at \$37 million in 1985/86, down nearly 80 percent from the previous estimate. Similarly, the total value of nutrition-based additional food needs is down

51 percent to \$114 million. In 1986/87, gains in food grain production are expected to offset the continuing weak financial situation, resulting in negligible status quo additional needs and an estimated 68-percent drop to \$59 million in nutrition-based additional needs. In addition, the new Aquino government is receiving widespread international support, with foreign pledges of additional financial and commodity aid expected to surpass \$100 million.

Philippines basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	8,130	1,879	1,054	7,273	2,015	189	Rice	39.4
1981/82	8,560	1,775	1,132	7,577	2,120	192	Corn	9.4
1982/83	8,151	1,770	1,320	7,489	2,199	187	Wheat	5.4
1983/84	8,443	1,553	1,028	8,020	1,850	186	Cassava	5.7
1984/85	8,769	1,154	1,490	8,205	1,922	186	Coconut oil	3.3
1985/86	9,191	1,286					Sweet potat	2.6
1986/87	9,498	1,286					Total	65.7
Roots								
1980/81	3,325	0	0	3,325	0	68		
1981/82	3,265	0	0	3,265	0	65		
1982/83	3,027	0	0	3,027	0	58		
1983/84	2,702	0	0	2,702	0	51		
1984/85	3,050	0	0	3,050	0	56		
1985/86	3,125	0						
1986/87	3,200	0						
Vegetable oils								
1980/81	1,072	90	(914)	182	0	4		
1981/82	1,250	66	(1,047)	204	0	4		
1982/83	1,246	65	(949)	292	0	6		
1983/84	1,225	70	(1,020)	235	0	4		
1984/85	866	40	(586)	235	0	4		
1985/86	1,084	111						
1986/87	1,201	111						

Import requirements for Philippines

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	Maximum
			quo	based	quo	based	:
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	9,191	10,385	10,651	1,194	1,460	2,117
1986/87	:	9,498	10,645	10,925	1,147	1,427	2,077
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	3,125	3,291	3,952	166	827	483
1986/87	:	3,200	3,373	4,051	173	851	498
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	10,335	11,589	12,098	1,255	1,764	2,294
1986/87	:	10,669	11,879	12,408	1,210	1,739	2,260
	:						
Vegetable oils	:						
1985/86	:	1,084	230	594	(854)	(490)	(769)
1986/87	:	1,201	236	645	(965)	(556)	(879)

Financial indicators for Philippines, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
				service	International:	Share to major	
				:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:			----- Million dollars -----			Percent
1980	:	8,011	10,347	1,672	3,155	6,339	5
1981	:	8,618	11,151	2,168	2,573	6,450	5
1982	:	8,004	11,690	3,049	1,815	4,955	7
1983	:	8,132	11,364	2,904	1,075	5,228	6
1984	:	8,391	9,670	3,500	890	5,544	
	:						
1985	:	8,400	8,300	2,900	1,100	4,793	6
1986	:	8,400	8,600	3,300	1,400	4,627	6

Additional food needs to support consumption for Philippines, with stock adjustment

Commodity and year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	1,145	174	15	2	523	80
1986/87	1,326	168	0	0	302	38
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			225	34	225	34
1986/87			0	0	165	21
Total						
1985/86			240	37	749	114
1986/87			0	0	467	59
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	20	15	0	0	0	0
1986/87	23	14	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		189		37		114
1986/87		182		0		59

1/ Surplus vegetable oil import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

VIETNAM

The 1985/86 and 1986/87 cereal output estimates are unchanged at 10.2 million tons and 10.4 million tons, respectively. However, current status quo cereal import requirement estimates are sharply lower than previous estimates because the new procedure for estimating status quo consumption has led to the exclusion of 2 years of abnormally high per capita consumption from the base period average. Status quo cereal import requirements are now estimated at 398,000 tons (down 51 percent from the previous estimate) in 1985/86, and 505,000 tons (down 45 percent) in 1986/87. Nutrition-based import needs are unchanged at 667,000 tons in 1985/86 and 768,000 tons in 1986/87.

Vietnam appears financially capable of importing its food requirements, with no additional status quo- or nutrition-based food needs estimated for 1985/86 or 1986/87. However, because of Vietnam's widening trade deficit, increasing foreign debt, and low international reserves, this assessment could quickly change with a shortfall in cereal production.

Vietnam basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage : of diet
		: -----1,000 tons -----				: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 8,009	0	753	8,762	0	163 :Wheat	8.3
1981/82	: 8,630	0	811	9,441	0	172 :Rice	58.8
1982/83	: 9,647	0	595	10,242	0	182 :Corn	3.3
1983/84	: 10,043	0	700	10,743	0	186 : Total	70.5
1984/85	: 10,485	0	925	11,410	0	193 :	
1985/86	: 10,250	0				:	
1986/87	: 10,410	0				:	
	:					:	

Import requirements for Vietnam

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
	:		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	:
	:		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:						
	:		<u>-----1,000 tons-----</u>				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	10,250	10,648	10,917	398	667	1,445
1986/87	:	10,410	10,915	11,178	505	768	1,578

Financial indicators for Vietnam, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt : service	International : reserves	Foreign exchange available : Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	537	1,296	242	98	295	41
1981	497	1,438	411	17	86	178
1982	641	1,469	220	17	421	31
1983	702	1,620	207	17	495	27
1984	763	1,828	189	12	334	
1985	800	1,900	365	12	428	79
1986	850	1,950	385	12	458	79

Additional food needs to support consumption for Vietnam

Commodity and year	: <u>Commercial import capacity</u> :		: <u>Status-quo</u> :		: <u>Nutrition-based</u>		
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	
	:						
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	2,248	329	0	0	0	0
1986/87	:	2,883	352	0	0	0	0
	:						

 * The status quo food needs assessment is based on the adjusted recent 4-year *
 * average per capita food use. See Appendix A for description of new method. *
 * The nutrition-based food needs assessment is based on food use consistent *
 * with meeting FAO/WHO minimum per capita caloric standards. *

Latin America

Caribbean

The per capita food use base change highlighted earlier in this report has increased status quo additional food needs estimates for the Caribbean region somewhat, but reduced nutrition-based estimates slightly.

The status quo additional food needs, including stock adjustments, are expected to be 365,000 tons in 1985/86 and 190,000 tons in 1986/87; nutrition-based food needs are expected to decline from 410,000 tons in 1985/86 to 294,000 tons in 1986/87.

By 1986/87, Jamaica's commercial import capacity likely will be sufficient to cover its food import needs. The Dominican Republic's import needs will be about the same as in 1985/86 but status quo and nutrition-based additional food needs will decline significantly, reflecting some improvement in commercial import capacity.

Haiti's status quo and nutrition-based additional food import needs will decline with total import needs as food crops improve. Nutrition-based import needs are about the same in Haiti as in the Dominican Republic, reflecting Haiti's perennial malnutrition problems.

Procedural changes, as explained earlier, account for all differences noted for the Caribbean region. All data series for the Caribbean countries remain the same as in the February report.

The net effects of the procedural changes increased status quo cereal use and additional needs. Fiscal 1986 use and needs increased about 5 percent and 75 percent, respectively. But projected use and needs for fiscal 1987 increased only about 2 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Stock adjustments reduced status quo needs in the Dominican Republic, and increased them in Haiti and Jamaica as expected.

Caribbean basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
	: : -----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	: 852	: 99	: 979	13,743	131
1981/82	: 711	: 131	: 896	14,046	116
1982/83	: 795	: 115	: 935	14,355	121
1983/84	: 761	: 139	: 1,004	14,673	124
1984/85	: 657	: 95	: 1,087	14,918	121
1985/86	: 654	: 63		15,328	
1986/87	: 699	: 63		15,700	

Caribbean cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: : Status : quo	: : Nutrition- : based	: : Status quo : Quantity	: : Value	: : Nutrition-based : Quantity	: : Value
	: : 1,000 tons	: : 1,000 tons	: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 2,313	: 2,327	: 336	63	382	72
1986/87	: 2,375	: 2,389	: 171	26	274	43
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			: 29	4	29	4
1986/87			: 21	3	21	3
Total						
1985/86			: 365	68	410	76
1986/87			: 190	28	294	45
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			: 354	66	338	62
1986/87			: 188	28	222	34

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dominican Republic basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or forecast production :	: Begin- ning stocks :	: : Net imports:	: : Nonfeed use :	: : Feed use :	: Per capita total use :	: 1979-81 Commodity: coverage :	: Share of diet
	:	: -----1,000 tons-----	:	:	:	: Kilos	:	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	299	86	363	438	180	109	:Wheat 9.1
1981/82	:	334	130	315	478	195	115	:Rice 20.8
1982/83	:	400	106	342	518	224	124	:Corn 2.2
1983/84	:	374	106	440	540	309	138	:Dry beans 3.5
1984/85	:	340	71	425	547	250	128	:Cassava 1.7
1985/86	:	295	39					:Plantains 8.6
1986/87	:	310	39					:Bananas 3.6
	:							:Milk 6.2
Roots	:							: Total 55.7
1980/81	:	1,050	0	(10)	1,040	0	183	:
1981/82	:	1,105	0	(21)	1,084	0	186	:
1982/83	:	1,080	0	(12)	1,068	0	179	:
1983/84	:	1,092	0	(26)	1,066	0	174	:
1984/85	:	1,088	0	(25)	1,063	0	171	:
1985/86	:	1,111	0					:
1986/87	:	1,124	0					:
Pulses	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	40	0	0	40	0	7	:
1981/82	:	43	0	0	43	0	7	:
1982/83	:	41	0	0	41	0	7	:
1983/84	:	47	0	0	47	0	8	:
1984/85	:	40	0	0	40	0	6	:
1985/86	:	50	0					:
1986/87	:	54	0					:
Milk	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	350	0	0	350	0	61	:
1981/82	:	350	0	0	350	0	60	:
1982/83	:	352	0	0	352	0	59	:
1983/84	:	353	0	0	353	0	58	:
1984/85	:	350	0	0	350	0	56	:
1985/86	:	350	0					:
1986/87	:	350	0					:

Import requirements for Dominican Republic

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		<u>-----1,000 tons-----</u>				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	295	767	794	472	499	707
1986/87	:	310	786	814	476	504	714
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	1,111	1,157	1,110	46	(1)	86
1986/87	:	1,124	1,185	1,136	61	12	102
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	604	1,088	1,097	484	493	710
1986/87	:	623	1,115	1,124	492	501	720
	:						
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	50	44	58	(6)	8	(1)
1986/87	:	54	45	60	(9)	6	(3)
	:						
Milk	:						
1985/86	:	350	353	371	3	21	3
1986/87	:	350	354	372	4	22	4
	:						

Financial indicators for Dominican Republic, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	:	<u>----- Million dollars -----</u>				<u>Percent</u>	
1980	:	1,313	2,171	157	202	1,156	8
1981	:	1,524	2,123	234	225	1,291	10
1982	:	1,146	1,793	260	129	886	10
1983	:	1,289	1,750	225	171	1,064	10
1984	:	1,350	1,700	146	109	1,204	
	:						
1985	:	1,200	1,675	202	115	968	10
1986	:	1,150	1,625	194	120	936	10

Additional food needs to support consumption for Dominican Republic, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	323	47	130	19	170	25
1986/87	375	45	90	11	126	15
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			26	4	26	4
1986/87			20	2	20	2
Total						
1985/86			156	23	196	28
1986/87			110	13	146	18
Pulses						
1985/86	0	0	0	0	8	3
1986/87	0	0	0	0	6	2
Milk						
1985/86	7	9	0	0	14	20
1986/87	7	9	0	0	16	21
Total						
1985/86		56		23		51
1986/87		54		13		41
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			154	22	162	24
1986/87			107	13	116	14
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Milk						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86				22		24
1986/87				13		14

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

HAITI

Haiti basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity: Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage :of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	537	0	202	589	150	127	Wheat 12.2
1981/82	368	0	165	463	70	90	Rice 8.1
1982/83	385	0	177	507	65	95	Corn 6.4
1983/84	378	24	183	506	75	94	Sorghum 8.6
1984/85	310	10	260	542	60	96	Dry beans 3.7
1985/86	350	10					Chickpeas 2.7
1986/87	380	10					Cassava 4.3
							Total 46.0
Roots							
1980/81	250	0	0	250	0	43	
1981/82	252	0	4	256	0	43	
1982/83	250	0	7	257	0	43	
1983/84	255	0	5	260	0	42	
1984/85	250	0	5	255	0	41	
1985/86	260	0					
1986/87	260	0					
Pulses							
1980/81	58	0	0	58	0	10	
1981/82	65	0	13	78	0	13	
1982/83	65	0	15	80	0	13	
1983/84	64	0	11	75	0	12	
1984/85	60	0	20	80	0	13	
1985/86	65	0					
1986/87	70	0					

Import requirements for Haiti

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	350	639	687	289	337	319
1986/87	:	380	648	699	268	319	298
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	260	273	336	13	76	17
1986/87	:	260	276	340	16	80	21
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	420	713	778	293	357	319
1986/87	:	450	723	791	273	340	299
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	65	82	121	17	56	20
1986/87	:	70	83	123	13	53	16

Financial indicators for Haiti, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	:						
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	:	309	501	21	16	288	21
1981	:	246	536	21	24	225	34
1982	:	278	492	16	4	262	21
1983	:	295	505	15	9	280	18
1984	:	295	515	17	13	278	
1985	:	295	510	18	5	269	24
1986	:	305	510	18	5	279	24

Additional food needs to support consumption for Haiti, with stock adjustment
and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo :		Nutrition-based :	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	154	34	138	31	203	45
1986/87	192	36	80	15	148	27
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			1	0	1	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			139	31	204	45
1986/87			81	15	148	27
Pulses						
1985/86	1	0	17	9	55	30
1986/87	1	0	13	8	52	31
Total						
1985/86		35		40		75
1986/87		36		22		58
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			139	31	165	37
1986/87			81	15	107	20
Pulses						
1985/86			17	9	19	11
1986/87			13	8	15	9
Total						
1985/86				40		47
1986/87				22		29

JAMAICA

Jamaica basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Beginning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81 Commodity: Share coverage :of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	16	13	414	250	192	197	Wheat 22.2
1981/82	9	1	416	222	195	182	Rice 8.1
1982/83	10	9	416	231	195	183	Corn 2.4
1983/84	9	9	381	230	155	162	Yams & sweet
1984/85	7	14	402	252	157	169	potatoes 6.3
1985/86	9	14					Total 39.1
1986/87	9	14					
Roots							
1980/81	147	0	0	147	0	66	
1981/82	150	0	0	150	0	66	
1982/83	130	0	0	130	0	56	
1983/84	143	0	0	143	0	60	
1984/85	145	0	0	145	0	60	
1985/86	150	0					
1986/87	150	0					

Import requirements for Jamaica

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements			
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum	
	-----1,000 tons-----						
Major cereals							
1985/86	9	457	401	448	392	443	
1986/87	9	480	422	471	413	466	
Roots							
1985/86	150	167	154	17	4	12	
1986/87	150	175	161	25	11	21	
Cereal Equivalent							
1985/86	58	512	452	453	393	446	
1986/87	58	537	474	479	416	472	

Financial indicators for Jamaica, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available
	:	and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	debits	:	reserves	Total : food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----				Percent
1980	:	1,422	1,678	201	105	1,221 9
1981	:	1,500	1,961	397	85	1,103 11
1982	:	1,371	1,925	259	109	1,112 8
1983	:	1,332	1,789	207	63	1,125 9
1984	:	1,360	1,797	286	97	1,075
1985	:	1,350	1,875	252	50	1,059 9
1986	:	1,400	1,900	250	50	1,110 9

Additional food needs to support consumption for Jamaica, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	385	78	69	14	9	2
1986/87	:	484	81	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			2	0	2	0
1986/87	:			1	0	1	0
Total	:						
1985/86	:			70	14	11	2
1986/87	:			0	0	0	0
Maximum absorbable	:						
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:			62	12	11	2
1986/87	:			0	0	0	0

 * The status quo food needs assessment is based on the adjusted recent 4-year *
 * average per capita food use. See Appendix A for description of new method. *
 * The nutrition-based food needs assessment is based on food use consistent *
 * with meeting FAO/WHO minimum per capita caloric standards. *

Central America

There have been minimal changes in status quo total use, as well as in status quo and nutrition-based additional food needs as a result of changes in the 4-year average to the new base-use calculation.

The net effect of the methodology changes is an increase in status quo additional needs from 183,000 tons cereal equivalent to 200,000 tons in 1985/86. Estimates for 1986/87 have been raised by 6 percent, but this still represents a decline in status quo additional needs to 159,000 tons from 1985/86.

Guatemala and Nicaragua are the only countries in the region that show a significant increase in import requirements after the changes in the calculation, and Nicaragua's commercial import capacity meets its needs. Consequently, most of the changes in status quo additional import needs are in Guatemala. There are no changes in nutrition-based food needs.

Central America basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	: Per
	: cast	: ning	: Net	: Popula-	: capita
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: tion	: total
	:	:	:	:	: use
	:				
	:	-----1,000 tons-----		Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals	:				
1980/81	: 2,466	411	491	20,344	147
1981/82	: 2,670	383	505	20,759	154
1982/83	: 2,558	355	690	21,327	152
1983/84	: 2,663	357	747	21,905	156
1984/85	: 2,864	349	584	22,547	156
1985/86	: 2,897	278		23,230	
1986/87	: 2,989	278		23,912	
	:				

Central America cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status	Nutrition-	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	quo	based	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	3,551	3,585	200	37	330	62
1986/87	3,655	3,688	159	24	276	43
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			70	14	70	14
1986/87			57	9	57	9
Total						
1985/86			256	48	386	73
1986/87			192	30	321	50
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			256	48	386	73
1986/87			192	30	317	50

COSTA RICA

Costa Rica basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	181	77	70	257	20	119	Wheat	11.0
1981/82	209	51	159	352	21	156	Rice	13.5
1982/83	213	46	138	320	21	139	Corn	11.2
1983/84	264	56	184	390	20	163	Total	35.6
1984/85	224	94	90	358	20	146		
1985/86	235	30						
1986/87	245	30						

Import requirements for Costa Rica

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-
		quo	based	quo	based
					Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----			
Major cereals					
1985/86	235	346	281	111	46
1986/87	245	355	289	110	44

Financial indicators for Costa Rica, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
	and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
	credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	1,219	1,375	205	146	1,014	6
1981	1,200	1,091	197	131	1,003	6
1982	1,143	805	138	226	1,005	2
1983	1,182	898	595	311	587	9
1984	1,249	899	322	405	928	
1985	1,351	1,100	269	202	963	6
1986	1,445	1,200	322	195	970	6

Additional food needs to support consumption for Costa Rica, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based :	
	: Quantity :	: Value :	: Quantity :	: Value :	: Quantity :	: Value :
	: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 214	: 39	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
1986/87	: 259	: 39	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			: 15	: 3	: 15	: 3
1986/87			: 13	: 2	: 13	: 2
Total						
1985/86			: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
1986/87			: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
1986/87			: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0

EL SALVADOR

El Salvador basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	: 1979-81	
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity:	: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports:	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage	: of diet
	: -----1,000 tons -----					: Kilos		: Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	: 705	: 98	: 104	: 599	: 194	: 168	: Wheat	: 8.7
1981/82	: 664	: 114	: 169	: 659	: 198	: 186	: Rice	: 3.5
1982/83	: 552	: 90	: 257	: 673	: 172	: 180	: Corn	: 39.7
1983/84	: 586	: 54	: 258	: 639	: 176	: 170	: Sorghum	: 1.8
1984/85	: 699	: 83	: 148	: 656	: 194	: 172	: Dry beans	: 3.8
1985/86	: 689	: 80					: Total	: 57.6
1986/87	: 714	: 80						
Pulses								
1980/81	: 40	: 9	: 1	: 44	: 0	: 9		
1981/82	: 38	: 6	: 2	: 46	: 0	: 10		
1982/83	: 38	: 0	: 13	: 51	: 0	: 11		
1983/84	: 42	: 0	: 0	: 42	: 0	: 9		
1984/85	: 48	: 0	: 10	: 58	: 0	: 12		
1985/86	: 50	: 0						
1986/87	: 55	: 0						

Import requirements for El Salvador

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	689	890	924	201	235	295
1986/87	:	714	917	952	203	238	299
	:						
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	50	52	53	2	3	20
1986/87	:	55	53	54	(2)	(1)	17
	:						

Financial indicators for El Salvador, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	:	1,270	897	42	78	1,229	5
1981	:	970	898	48	72	923	5
1982	:	872	826	68	109	804	4
1983	:	908	831	156	160	752	5
1984	:	955	910	194	166	761	
	:						
1985	:	971	928	65	160	931	5
1986	:	987	947	78	200	970	5
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for El Salvador, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	46	8	153	28	189	34
1986/87	58	9	136	21	172	26
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			7	1	7	1
1986/87			5	1	5	1
Total						
1985/86			160	29	196	36
1986/87			141	21	176	27
Pulses						
1985/86	2	1	0	0	0	0
1986/87	2	1	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		10		29		36
1986/87		10		21		27

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or forecast : production :	: Begin- ning : stocks :	: Net : imports:	: Nonfeed : use :	: Feed : use :	: Per capita : total use :	: 1979-81 Commodity: Share coverage :
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:-----1,000 tons -----	:	:	Kilos	:	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 944	: 143	: 181	: 1,012	: 163	: 165	:Wheat 9.7
1981/82	: 1,034	: 93	: 108	: 1,026	: 160	: 160	:Corn 45.2
1982/83	: 1,141	: 49	: 121	: 987	: 164	: 151	:Dry beans 4.4
1983/84	: 1,098	: 160	: 123	: 1,106	: 170	: 163	: Total 59.3
1984/85	: 1,145	: 105	: 164	: 1,144	: 180	: 164	:
1985/86	: 1,148	: 90	:	:	:	:	:
1986/87	: 1,170	: 90	:	:	:	:	:
Pulses	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 58	: 10	: 18	: 86	: 0	: 12	:
1981/82	: 84	: 0	: 6	: 88	: 0	: 12	:
1982/83	: 89	: 2	: 0	: 90	: 0	: 12	:
1983/84	: 85	: 1	: 6	: 92	: 0	: 12	:
1984/85	: 95	: 0	: 4	: 99	: 0	: 12	:
1985/86	: 100	: 0	:	:	:	:	:
1986/87	: 105	: 0	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Guatemala

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements		
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
	:		<u>-----1,000 tons-----</u>				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	1,148	1,356	1,418	208	270	290
1986/87	:	1,170	1,397	1,459	227	289	308
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	100	99	99	(1)	(1)	12
1986/87	:	105	102	102	(3)	(3)	10

Financial indicators for Guatemala, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	1,520	:	1,473	:	45	:	445	1,475
1981	:	1,291	:	1,540	:	60	:	150	1,231
1982	:	1,170	:	1,284	:	103	:	112	1,067
1983	:	1,092	:	1,056	:	141	:	210	951
1984	:	1,132	:	1,182	:	196	:	274	936
1985	:	1,200	:	1,250	:	69	:	220	1,167
1986	:	1,250	:	1,300	:	87	:	230	1,202

Additional food needs to support consumption for Guatemala, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:
Major cereals	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	151	:	29	:	43	:	8	:
1986/87	:	186	:	30	:	23	:	4	:
Stock adjustment	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	34	:	7	:
1986/87	:		:		:	26	:	4	:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	77	:	15	:
1986/87	:		:		:	48	:	8	:
Pulses	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	4	:	3	:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:	4	:	3	:	0	:	0	:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:	32	:		:	15	:
1986/87	:		:	33	:		:	8	:

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

HONDURAS

Honduras basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or forecast : production :	: Begin- ning : stocks :	: Net : imports:	: Nonfeed : use :	: Feed : use :	: Per : capita : total use :	: 1979-81 Commodity: Share coverage :of diet
	:	: -----1,000 tons-----	:	:	:	: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	393	72	104	372	125	132 :Wheat 6.1
1981/82	:	487	72	75	398	130	136 :Corn 41.1
1982/83	:	385	106	94	383	135	129 :Dry beans 4.3
1983/84	:	417	67	104	386	140	128 : Total 51.5
1984/85	:	506	62	84	439	145	138 :
1985/86	:	510	68				:
1986/87	:	530	68				:
Pulses	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	36	0	3	39	0	10 :
1981/82	:	43	0	(2)	41	0	11 :
1982/83	:	45	0	1	46	0	11 :
1983/84	:	44	0	0	44	0	11 :
1984/85	:	50	0	0	50	0	12 :
1985/86	:	50	0				:
1986/87	:	55	0				:

Import requirements for Honduras

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements		
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
	:		<u>-----1,000 tons-----</u>				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	510	569	599	59	89	130
1986/87	:	530	586	614	56	84	128
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	50	49	54	(1)	4	2
1986/87	:	55	50	56	(5)	1	(2)

Financial indicators for Honduras, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:		:	Foreign exchange available
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	:	Total : food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						----- Percent -----		
1980	:	850	:	954	:	98	:	150	:	752 6
1981	:	784	:	899	:	117	:	101	:	666 6
1982	:	677	:	681	:	149	:	112	:	528 3
1983	:	695	:	761	:	122	:	114	:	573 4
1984	:	740	:	750	:	135	:	128	:	605
	:		:		:		:		:	
1985	:	770	:	790	:	127	:	130	:	656 5
1986	:	800	:	890	:	145	:	140	:	664 5

Additional food needs to support consumption for Honduras, with stock adjustment
and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	52	11	4	1	36	8
1986/87	63	11	0	0	20	4
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			14	3	14	3
1986/87			13	2	13	2
Total						
1985/86			18	4	50	11
1986/87			3	0	34	6
Pulses						
1985/86	1	1	0	0	4	4
1986/87	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total						
1985/86		12		4		15
1986/87		12		0		7
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			18	4	50	11
1986/87			3	0	30	5
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	1	1
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86				4		12
1986/87				0		5

NICARAGUA

Nicaragua basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	: 1979-81
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports:	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage :of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	-----1,000 tons	-----	Kilos	:	Percent	:
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	243	21	32	223	20	101 :Wheat 4.0
1981/82	:	276	53	(6)	238	21	104 :Rice 12.6
1982/83	:	267	64	80	370	21	153 :Corn 27.7
1983/84	:	298	20	78	371	20	149 :Dry beans 5.7
1984/85	:	290	5	98	363	20	142 : Total 50.0
1985/86	:	315	10				:
1986/87	:	330	10				:
Pulses	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	39	7	8	51	0	21 :
1981/82	:	55	3	0	51	0	21 :
1982/83	:	60	7	0	53	0	21 :
1983/84	:	59	14	(10)	54	0	21 :
1984/85	:	60	9	0	61	0	23 :
1985/86	:	60	8				:
1986/87	:	60	8				:

Import requirements for Nicaragua

Commodity/year	:	:	Total use		Import requirements		
	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
	:						
	:		<u>-----1,000 tons-----</u>				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	315	389	363	74	48	165
1986/87	:	330	400	374	70	44	162
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	60	58	45	(2)	(15)	9
1986/87	:	60	59	46	(1)	(14)	11

Financial indicators for Nicaragua, actual and projected

[illegible]

Additional food needs to support consumption for Nicaragua, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo :		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	92	29	0	0	0	0
1986/87	111	29	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86	13	6	0	0	0	0
1986/87	12	6	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		34		0		0
1986/87		34		0		0

 * The status quo food needs assessment is based on the adjusted recent 4-year *
 * average per capita food use. See Appendix A for description of new method. *
 * The nutrition-based food needs assessment is based on food use consistent *
 * with meeting FAO/WHO minimum per capita caloric standards. *

South America

There have been no changes in status quo and nutrition-based additional food needs resulting from the changeover from the 4-year average to the base-use calculation. This is primarily because no South American country has assessed status quo needs in either 1985/86 or 1986/87, since all the countries have sufficient commercial import capacity to cover their status quo import needs. Only Bolivia had nutrition-based needs in previous analyses and they are estimated at 161,000 tons in 1985/86 and 133,000 tons in 1986/87, the same as on the old base. This outcome occurs despite some updates and revision in production and utilization data and a preliminary update in Colombia's foreign reserves. The following data changes were made from the February issue:

1. In Colombia, estimates of 1985 and 1986 foreign reserves were raised significantly to reflect end-of-year loans received by Colombia and the improved balance of trade that is resulting from the current coffee boom. This foreign reserve position is in sharp contrast to the August 1985 position when Colombia's foreign reserves were at an ebb. Some production estimates were also changed. Estimates of Colombia's 1984/85 and 1985/86 corn crops were lowered 43,000 tons and 34,000 tons respectively. An improvement in plantains was matched by a decline in potatoes in 1985/86. Potato production is expected to return to a more normal level in 1986/87 following shortfalls due to drought. The outlook for Milk production is less optimistic because of Colombia's problems with its entire cattle industry.
2. In Peru, the 1984/85 rice and corn production estimates were up 49,000 tons and 56,000 tons, respectively, to 624,000 tons and 776,000 tons, and feed use of corn was lowered to 493,000 tons. For 1986/87 crops, additions to the wheat and corn estimates nearly offset the declines in rice.
3. In Ecuador, the 1985/86 rice, corn, and potato crops were revised downward 185,000 tons to a total of 800,000 tons. Estimates of the 1986/87 corn and potato crops have also been revised down to 300,000 tons and 380,000 tons, but these estimates still reflect an improvement from last year's crops.
4. Bolivia's production data were not revised.

South America basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
	: : -----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	: 3,898	1,016	2,589	55,803	116
1981/82	: 4,552	1,056	2,552	57,032	124
1982/83	: 4,536	1,099	2,496	58,319	122
1983/84	: 4,056	1,037	2,808	59,657	118
1984/85	: 4,773	864	2,337	61,046	113
1985/86	: 4,650	1,064		62,486	
1986/87	: 4,848	1,064		63,954	

South America cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based		
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value		
	: : 1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 9,985	10,099	0	0	156	28
1986/87	: 10,221	10,362	0	0	128	19
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			34	6	34	6
1986/87			17	2	17	2
Total						
1985/86			0	0	161	29
1986/87			0	0	133	20
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	21	4
1986/87			0	0	0	0

BOLIVIA

Bolivia basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or forecast production :	: Begin- ning stocks :	: : Net imports:	: : Nonfeed use :	: : Feed use :	: Per capita total use :	: 1979-81 Commodity: coverage :	: Share of diet
	:	: -----1,000 tons-----	:	:	:	: Kilos	:	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	509	77	261	529	225	141	Wheat 21.5
1981/82	:	642	93	151	461	360	150	Rice 5.2
1982/83	:	576	65	210	450	360	144	Corn 13.3
1983/84	:	420	41	294	422	310	127	Cassava 3.7
1984/85	:	694	23	250	506	410	156	Potatoes 8.2
1985/86	:	747	51					Total 51.8
1986/87	:	745	51					
Roots	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	1,006	0	0	1,006	0	188	:
1981/82	:	1,180	0	0	1,180	0	215	:
1982/83	:	1,124	0	0	1,124	0	200	:
1983/84	:	442	0	0	442	0	77	:
1984/85	:	940	0	0	940	0	160	:
1985/86	:	1,026	0					:
1986/87	:	1,072	0					:

Import requirements for Bolivia

[illegible]

Financial indicators for Bolivia, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports and other credits	:	Imports and other debits	:	Debt service	:	International reserves	:	Foreign exchange available Share to major food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent		
1980	:	1,058	:	1,232	:	280	:	106	:	778 5
1981	:	1,028	:	1,354	:	281	:	100	:	747 9
1982	:	921	:	1,059	:	287	:	156	:	634 8
1983	:	882	:	1,138	:	282	:	160	:	600 9
1984	:	837	:	1,104	:	320	:	252	:	517
	:		:		:		:		:	
1985	:	700	:	400	:	181	:	252	:	713 9
1986	:	700	:	400	:	184	:	262	:	720 9

Additional food needs to support consumption for Bolivia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	247	44	0	0	156	28
1986/87	299	44	0	0	128	19
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			5	1	5	1
1986/87			5	1	5	1
Total						
1985/86			0	0	161	29
1986/87			0	0	133	20
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	21	4
1986/87			0	0	0	0

COLOMBIA

Colombia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	Imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	509	77	261	529	225	141	:Wheat	21.5
1981/82	642	93	151	461	360	150	:Rice	5.2
1982/83	576	65	210	450	360	144	:Corn	13.3
1983/84	420	41	294	422	310	127	:Cassava	3.7
1984/85	694	23	250	506	410	156	:Potatoes	8.2
1985/86	747	51					: Total	51.8
1986/87	745	51						
Roots								
1980/81	1,006	0	0	1,006	0	188		
1981/82	1,180	0	0	1,180	0	215		
1982/83	1,124	0	0	1,124	0	200		
1983/84	442	0	0	442	0	77		
1984/85	940	0	0	940	0	160		
1985/86	1,026	0						
1986/87	1,072	0						

Import requirements for Colombia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	2,161	2,847	2,362	686	201	1,125
1986/87	2,325	2,898	2,413	573	88	1,017
Roots						
1985/86	4,138	4,255	4,076	117	(62)	206
1986/87	4,450	4,332	4,192	(118)	(258)	(28)
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	3,411	4,123	3,596	712	185	1,171
1986/87	3,659	4,197	3,679	538	20	1,001
Milk						
1985/86	3,128	3,082	3,057	(46)	(71)	4
1986/87	3,164	3,119	3,093	(45)	(71)	6

Financial indicators for Colombia, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:		:	Foreign exchange available
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	:	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					:		:	Percent
1980	:	3,986	:	4,283	:	529	:	4,831	:	3,457
1981	:	3,158	:	4,730	:	672	:	4,801	:	2,486
1982	:	3,114	:	5,358	:	880	:	3,861	:	2,234
1983	:	2,970	:	4,464	:	919	:	1,901	:	2,051
1984	:	4,310	:	3,980	:	1,095	:	1,364	:	3,215
1985	:	3,900	:	4,200	:	763	:	2,067	:	2,501
1986	:	4,700	:	4,600	:	1,024	:	2,274	:	2,990

Additional food needs to support consumption for Colombia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	944	:	177	:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:	1,355	:	211	:	0	:	0	:
Stock Adjustment	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	:
Milk	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	19	:	28	:	0	:	0	:
1986/87	:	24	:	33	:	0	:	0	:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:		:	204	:		:	0	:
1986/87	:		:	244	:		:	0	:

1/ Surplus milk import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

ECUADOR

Ecuador basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	453	71	322	524	171	87	:Wheat	9.9
1981/82	533	151	254	563	209	94	:Rice	12.7
1982/83	468	166	285	590	207	94	:Corn	1.4
1983/84	429	122	368	579	243	95	:Potatoes	3.2
1984/85	557	74	353	636	238	98	:Cassava	2.8
1985/86	479	110					:Plantains	5.4
1986/87	560	110					:Milk	7.9
							: Total	43.2
Roots								
1980/81	1,246	0	0	1,246	0	156		
1981/82	1,324	0	20	1,344	0	164		
1982/83	1,453	0	0	1,453	0	172		
1983/84	1,484	0	0	1,484	0	171		
1984/85	1,456	0	0	1,456	0	163		
1985/86	1,424	0						
1986/87	1,482	0						
Milk								
1980/81	758	0	9	767	0	96		
1981/82	765	0	10	775	0	97		
1982/83	893	0	12	905	0	113		
1983/84	931	0	15	946	0	118		
1984/85	946	0	0	946	0	118		
1985/86	987	0						
1986/87	1,000	0						

Import requirements for Ecuador

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	479	855	886	376	407	483
1986/87	:	560	879	920	319	360	428
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	1,424	1,542	1,583	118	159	155
1986/87	:	1,482	1,585	1,626	103	144	141
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	893	1,302	1,346	409	453	517
1986/87	:	990	1,338	1,392	348	402	457
Milk	:						
1985/86	:	987	984	992	(3)	5	1
1986/87	:	1,000	998	1,006	(2)	6	2

Financial indicators for Ecuador, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits	:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	:	2,544	2,242	557	1,013	1,988	7
1981	:	2,544	2,362	923	632	1,621	8
1982	:	2,343	2,181	1,107	304	1,236	10
1983	:	2,365	1,408	529	645	1,836	8
1984	:	2,622	1,567	991	611	1,631	
1985	:	2,700	1,800	787	570	1,958	8
1986	:	2,800	1,900	818	550	1,978	8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Ecuador, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial Import capacity :		Status quo :		Nutrition-based :	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	508	109	0	0	0	0
1986/87	616	110	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Milk						
1985/86	5	8	0	0	0	0
1986/87	5	8	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		117		0		0
1986/87		118		0		0

PERU

Peru basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity: Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage : of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	806	200	1,561	1,867	440	131	Wheat 17.7
1981/82	1,256	260	1,525	2,211	510	150	Rice 11.3
1982/83	1,205	320	1,389	1,934	600	136	Corn 9.7
1983/84	1,098	380	1,522	2,122	550	139	Potatoes 6.6
1984/85	1,484	328	1,134	2,044	493	129	Cassava 2.7
1985/86	1,263	409					Plantains 2.9
1986/87	1,218	409					Total 50.9
Roots							
1980/81	2,190	0	(50)	2,140	0	121	
1981/82	2,452	0	(50)	2,402	0	133	
1982/83	2,511	0	0	2,511	0	135	
1983/84	1,991	0	0	1,991	0	104	
1984/85	2,222	0	0	2,222	0	113	
1985/86	2,140	0					
1986/87	2,213	0					

Import requirements for Peru

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements			
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-		
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum	
		-----1,000 tons-----					
Major cereals							
1985/86	1,263	2,712	2,793	1,449	1,530	1,781	
1986/87	1,218	2,790	2,864	1,572	1,646	1,914	
Roots							
1985/86	2,140	2,397	3,178	257	1,038	592	
1986/87	2,213	2,465	3,272	252	1,059	598	
Cereal Equivalent							
1985/86	1,886	3,406	3,735	1,520	1,849	1,931	
1986/87	1,862	3,504	3,834	1,642	1,972	2,064	

Financial indicators for Peru, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	and other	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	debits	:	:	reserves	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	:	4,851	4,923	1,501	:	1,979	3,350
1981	:	4,223	6,112	1,895	:	1,199	2,328
1982	:	4,186	6,028	1,526	:	1,350	2,660
1983	:	3,842	4,933	759	:	1,365	3,083
1984	:	3,974	4,384	609	:	1,630	3,365
1985	:	3,500	2,200	1,092	:	1,344	3,183
1986	:	3,600	2,300	1,083	:	1,200	3,123

Additional food needs to support consumption for Peru, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	1,952	328	0	0	0	0
1986/87	:	2,299	322	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			29	5	29	5
1986/87	:			13	2	13	2
Total	:						
1985/86	:			0	0	0	0
1986/87	:			0	0	0	0
Maximum absorbable	:						
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:			0	0	0	0
1986/87	:			0	0	0	0

Glossary of terms

Status quo	A measure of per capita food availability in recent years.
Nutrition-based	Per capita food availability sufficient to meet internationally accepted minimum caloric standards
Cereal equivalent	Cereal required to meet both cereal shortfalls and cereal equivalent (caloric basis) shortfalls in roots and tubers
Import requirement	Imports necessary to achieve either status quo or nutrition-based food availability, including both commercial and concessional food shipments
Tons	Metric tons
Dollars	U.S. dollars unless otherwise specified
GNP	Gross national product
GDP	Gross domestic product

APPENDIX A

ASSESSED ADDITIONAL FOOD NEEDS COMPUTED ON THE
OLD BASE FOR PER CAPITA FOOD USE

Until the publication of this third supplement to the 1985 World Food Needs and Availabilities report, the base per capita total food use employed in calculating status quo additional food needs was the most recent 4 years of record. For the 1985 annual report and the first two supplements, base period food use was thus the average of the years 1981/82 through 1984/85. With the publication of the third supplement, we are introducing a change in the method of calculating the status quo additional food needs. In each annual report, the 4-year base period for food use has shifted forward one year. With the sharp variations in per capita food use caused by droughts in African countries, this 4-year average has become unstable, imparting instability to assessments of additional food needs. The calculation of base period per capita food use has been revised to reduce this variation. Status quo food use is still the mean of 4 recent years of record. However, years which sharply diverge from the average are not incorporated. Base period food use is now calculated as the mean of the most recent 4 years which deviate less than one standard deviation from the mean of the most recent 8 years of record. So that the effects of this base calculation change may be fully documented, we have redone the current analysis using the former method and included the results in this appendix. Country examples of base period food use calculations are shown below.

Base period per capita total food use for selected countries (cereal equivalent kilograms per year)

	Sudan	Niger	Chad	Somalia	Ethiopia	Bangladesh
1977/78	181.9	309.5	166.1	86.9	113.2	181.8
1978/79	179.7	298.7	165.1 *	101.4	140.7	177.7
1979/80	134.8	320.0	164.4 *	111.2 *	164.7	183.8 *
1980/81	152.2 *	324.7 *	170.6	112.3	154.6	176.7
1981/82	191.7	317.0 *	154.1 *	113.7	147.2 *	181.6 *
1982/83	146.5 *	302.6 *	127.9	93.1 *	160.8 *	183.5 *
1983/84	145.8 *	285.9 *	133.7 *	93.0 *	159.1 *	183.4 *
1984/85	132.5	227.8	110.3	106.4 *	143.1 *	187.8
8 year mean	158.14	298.28	149.03	102.25	147.93	182.04
8 year sd	21.45	29.12	20.79	9.59	15.40	3.31
1982-84 mean	154.13	283.33	131.50	101.55	152.55	184.08
New base 1/	148.17	307.55	154.33	100.93	152.55	183.08

1/ Mean of the starred (*) observations

1986/87 Status-quo import requirements and additional food needs, before base adjustment

Countries	February			April: Before base change		
	:Commercial: Additional:			:Commercial:Additional:		
	Import	Import	Food	Import	Import	Food
	:Requirements:	Capacity :	Needs	:Requirements:	Capacity :	Needs
<u>West Africa</u>						
Benin	76	84	0	30	81	0
Burkina	84	78	6	84	97	0
Cameroon	200	235	0	150	280	0
Cape Verde	73	16	57	74	16	58
Chad	50	27	24	102	21	81
Gambia	59	23	21	27	23	0
Ghana	317	313	5	153	450	0
Guinea	169	125	44	200	118	82
Guinea-Bissau	35	20	15	34	20	15
Liberia	112	116	0	124	94	29
Mali	218	161	57	218	155	63
Mauritania	226	174	52	230	140	91
Niger	164	104	60	164	122	42
Senegal	533	650	0	533	647	0
Sierra Leone	169	140	30	149	145	5
Togo	79	79	0	79	117	0
Sub-total:	2,564	2,345	371	2,351	2,526	466
<u>Central Africa</u>						
Angola	397	340	56	397	340	56
CAR	39	30	9	39	30	9
Congo	72	106	0	72	95	0
Eq. Guinea	4	2	2	4	2	2
Zaire	458	456	1	531	440	91
Sub-total:	970	934	68	1,043	907	158
<u>East Africa</u>						
Burundi	26	24	2	26	24	2
Djibouti	55	40	15	55	40	15
Ethiopia	1,045	165	889	1,127	173	953
Kenya	562	216	346	596	246	350
Rwanda	68	14	55	82	14	68
Somalia	215	210	5	246	169	78
Sudan	0	374	0	0	309	0
Tanzania	161	108	53	223	102	121
Uganda	0	31	0	24	35	0
Sub-total:	2,132	1,182	1,365	2,379	1,112	1,587
<u>Southern Africa</u>						
Botswana	175	128	0	181	144	0
Comoros	36	12	23	36	12	23
Lesotho	166	167	0	173	145	28
Madagascar	384	364	19	361	387	0
Malawi	85	50	34	57	51	5
Mauritius	158	285	0	158	300	0
Mozambique	337	191	146	337	164	173
Swaziland	60	38	10	64	40	12
Zambia	167	245	0	70	245	0
Zimbabwe	0	75	0	0	75	0
Sub-total:	1,568	1,555	232	1,437	1,563	241
<u>Sub-Sahara Total:</u>	<u>7,234</u>	<u>6,016</u>	<u>2,036</u>	<u>7,210</u>	<u>6,108</u>	<u>2,452</u>

1986/87 Status-quo import requirements and additional food needs, before base adjustment
-- continued

Countries	February			April: Before base change		
	Commercial:		Additional:	Commercial:		Additional:
	Import	Import	Food	Import	Import	Food
	Requirements:	Capacity :	Needs	Requirements:	Capacity :	Needs
<u>South Asia</u>						
Afghanistan	558	119	438	557	121	437
Bangladesh	2,315	579	1,736	1,816	614	1,202
India	0	3,075	0	0	3,181	0
Nepal	0	7	0	557	2	11
Pakistan	0	349	0	0	355	0
Sri Lanka	583	950	0	584	971	0
Sub-total	3,456	5,079	2,174	3,514	5,244	1,650
<u>Southeast Asia</u>						
Indonesia	0	2,361	0	0	2,361	0
Kampuchea	220	61	159	212	61	152
Laos	0	120	0	0	164	0
Philippines	1,561	619	890	1,271	1,326	0
Vietnam	922	2,883	0	968	2,883	0
Sub-total	2,703	6,044	1,049	2,451	6,795	152
<u>Asia Total</u>	6,159	11,123	3,223	5,965	12,039	1,802
<u>Caribbean</u>						
Dominican Republic:	571	375	155	538	375	122
Haiti	172	192	0	233	192	41
Jamaica	445	484	0	445	484	0
Sub-total:	1,188	1,051	155	1,216	1,051	163
<u>Central America</u>						
Costa Rica	166	259	0	166	259	0
El Salvador	217	58	150	217	58	150
Guatemala	196	186	0	196	186	0
Honduras	67	63	0	67	63	0
Nicaragua	62	111	0	62	111	0
Sub-total:	708	677	150	708	677	150
<u>South America</u>						
Bolivia	129	299	0	129	299	0
Columbia	652	868	0	550	1,355	0
Ecuador	381	616	0	367	616	0
Peru	1,707	2,299	0	1,756	2,299	0
Sub-total:	2,869	4,082	0	2,802	4,569	0
<u>Latin America Tot.</u>	4,765	5,810	305	4,726	6,297	313
<u>North Africa</u>						
Egypt	8,495	6,703	1,792	9,041	6,757	2,284
Morocco	2,252	3,716	0	555	3,716	0
Tunisia	1,057	1,479	0	1,810	1,479	331
Sub-total:	11,804	11,898	1,792	11,406	11,952	2,615
<u>Middle East</u>						
North Yemen	633	456	178	576	452	123
South Yemen	267	213	53	276	191	85
Lebanon	606	77	529	544	441	103
Sub-total:	1,506	746	760	1,396	1,084	311
<u>Grand Total</u>	31,468	35,593	8,116	30,703	37,480	7,493

1986/87 Status-quo import requirements and additional food needs,
nutrition-based additional food needs, after base adjustment

Countries	April: After base change			
	Status-quo	Commercial	Status-quo	Nutritional
	Import	Import	Additional	Additional
	Requirements	Capacity	Food Needs	Food Needs
<u>West Africa</u>				
Benin	63	81	0	45
Burkina	65	97	0	78
Cameroon	150	280	0	0
Cape Verde	72	16	55	31
Gambia	23	23	0	2
Ghana	333	450	0	0
Guinea	197	118	78	226
Guinea-Bissau	34	20	15	7
Liberia	139	94	45	57
Mali	253	155	98	501
Mauritania	181	140	42	48
Niger	326	122	205	235
Senegal	536	647	0	0
Sierra Leone	190	145	45	36
Togo	109	117	0	43
Sub-total:	2,882	2,526	773	1,705
<u>Central Africa</u>				
Angola	416	340	76	73
CAR	60	30	30	36
Congo	94	95	0	1
Eq. Guinea	4	2	2	0
Zaire	508	440	67	114
Sub-total:	1,082	907	175	224
<u>East Africa</u>				
Burundi	53	24	29	288
Djibouti	44	40	4	0
Ethiopia	1,127	173	953	2,799
Kenya	692	246	446	1,021
Rwanda	68	14	54	195
Somalia	241	169	73	399
Sudan	39	309	0	39
Tanzania	362	102	261	101
Uganda	73	35	35	319
Sub-total:	2,699	1,112	1,855	5,161
<u>Southern Africa</u>				
Botswana	170	144	0	0
Comoros	31	12	19	55
Lesotho	223	145	78	63
Madagascar	490	387	102	0
Malawi	101	51	49	89
Mauritius	163	300	0	0
Mozambique	577	164	413	1,176
Swaziland	63	40	12	3
Zambia	167	245	0	238
Zimbabwe	0	75	0	0
Sub-total:	1,985	1,563	673	1,624
<u>Sub-Sahara Total:</u>	8,648	6,108	3,476	8,714

1986/87 Status-quo import requirements and additional food needs,
nutrition-based additional food needs, after base adjustment --
continued

Countries	April: After base change			
	Status-quo	Commercial	Status-quo	Nutritional
	Import	Import	Additional	Additional
	Requirements	Capacity	Food Needs	Food Needs
<u>South Asia</u>				
Afghanistan	248	121	128	115
Bangladesh	1,712	614	1,099	4,108
India	0	3,181	0	0
Nepal	26	2	24	599
Pakistan	0	355	0	409
Sri Lanka	644	971	0	0
Sub-total	2,630	5,244	1,251	5,231
<u>Southeast Asia</u>				
Indonesia	0	2,361	0	0
Kampuchea	237	61	176	308
Laos	0	164	0	0
Philippines	1,201	1,326	0	302
Vietnam	505	2,883	0	0
Sub-total	1,943	6,795	176	610
<u>Asia Total</u>	4,573	12,039	1,427	5,841
<u>Caribbean</u>				
Dominican Republic	492	375	90	126
Haiti	273	192	80	148
Jamaica	479	484	0	0
Sub-total	1,244	1,051	170	274
<u>Central America</u>				
Costa Rica	110	259	0	0
El Salvador	203	58	136	172
Guatemala	227	186	23	85
Honduras	56	63	0	20
Nicaragua	70	111	0	0
Sub-total	666	677	159	277
<u>South America</u>				
Bolivia	152	299	0	128
Colombia	538	1,355	0	0
Ecuador	348	616	0	0
Peru	1,642	2,299	0	0
Sub-total	2,680	4,569	0	128
Latin America Tot.	4,590	6,297	329	679
<u>North Africa</u>				
Egypt	8,721	6,757	1,963	0
Morocco	960	3,716	0	0
Tunisia	1,721	1,479	243	0
Sub-total	11,402	11,952	2,206	0
<u>Middle East</u>				
North Yemen	750	452	297	90
South Yemen	264	191	73	162
Lebanon	566	441	124	88
Sub-total	1,580	1,084	494	340
Grand Total	30,793	37,480	7,932	15,574

Summary of changes in 1986/87 status-quo import requirements and additional food needs, February-April and base change.

Countries	Status-quo		February to April change		
	Change due to base		Commercial:Additional		
	Import	Additional	Import	Import	Food
	Requirements:	Food Needs	Requirements:	Capacity	Needs
<u>West Africa</u>					
Benin	33	0	(13)	(3)	0
Burkina	(19)	0	(19)	19	(6)
Cameroon	0	0	(50)	45	0
Cape Verde	(2)	(3)	(1)	0	(2)
Chad	109	109	161	(6)	166
Gambia	(4)	0	(36)	0	(21)
Ghana	180	0	16	137	(5)
Guinea	(3)	(4)	28	(7)	34
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	(1)	0	0
Liberia	15	16	27	(22)	45
Mali	35	35	35	(6)	41
Mauritania	(49)	(49)	(45)	(34)	(10)
Niger	162	163	162	18	145
Senegal	3	0	3	(3)	0
Sierra Leone	41	40	21	5	15
Togo	30	0	30	38	0
Sub-total:	531	307	318	181	402
<u>Central Africa</u>					
Angola	19	20	19	0	20
CAR	21	21	21	0	21
Congo	22	0	22	(11)	0
Eq. Guinea	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	(23)	(24)	50	(16)	66
Sub-total:	39	17	112	(27)	107
<u>East Africa</u>					
Burundi	27	27	27	0	27
Djibouti	(11)	(11)	(11)	0	(11)
Ethiopia	0	0	82	8	64
Kenya	96	96	130	30	100
Rwanda	(14)	(14)	0	0	(1)
Somalia	(5)	(5)	26	(41)	68
Sudan	39	0	39	(65)	0
Tanzania	139	140	201	(6)	208
Uganda	49	35	73	4	35
Sub-total:	320	268	567	(70)	490
<u>Southern Africa</u>					
Botswana	(11)	0	(5)	16	0
Comoros	(5)	(4)	(5)	0	(4)
Lesotho	50	50	57	(22)	78
Madagascar	129	102	106	23	83
Malawi	44	44	16	1	15
Mauritius	5	0	5	15	0
Mozambique	240	240	240	(27)	267
Swaziland	(1)	0	3	2	2
Zambia	97	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total:	548	432	417	8	441
<u>Sub-Sahara Total</u>	1,438	1,024	1,414	92	1,440

Summary of changes in 1986/87 status-quo import requirements and additional food needs, February-April and base change -- continued

Countries	Status-quo		February to April change		
	Change due to base		Commercial:Additional		
	Import	Additional	Import	Import	Food
	Requirements	Food Needs	Requirements	Capacity	Needs
<u>South Asia</u>					
Afghanistan	(309)	(309)	(310)	2	(310)
Bangladesh	(104)	(103)	(603)	35	(637)
India	0	0	0	106	0
Nepal	(531)	13	26	(5)	24
Pakistan	0	0	0	6	0
Sri Lanka	60	0	61	21	0
Sub-total	(884)	(399)	(826)	165	(923)
<u>Southeast Asia</u>					
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0
Kampuchea	25	24	17	0	17
Laos	0	0	0	44	0
Philippines	(70)	0	(360)	707	(890)
Vietnam	(463)	0	(417)	0	0
Sub-total	(508)	24	(760)	751	(873)
<u>Asia Total</u>	(1,392)	(375)	(1,586)	916	(1,796)
<u>Caribbean</u>					
Dominican Republic	(46)	(32)	(79)	0	(65)
Haiti	40	39	101	0	80
Jamaica	34	0	34	0	0
Sub-total	28	7	56	0	15
<u>Central America</u>					
Costa Rica	(56)	0	(56)	0	0
El Salvador	(14)	(14)	(14)	0	(14)
Guatemala	31	23	31	0	23
Honduras	(11)	0	(11)	0	0
Nicaragua	8	0	8	0	0
Sub-total	(42)	9	(42)	0	9
<u>South America</u>					
Bolivia	23	0	23	0	0
Colombia	(12)	0	(114)	487	0
Ecuador	(19)	0	(33)	0	0
Peru	(114)	0	(65)	0	0
Sub-total	(122)	0	(189)	487	0
<u>Latin America Tot.</u>	(136)	16	(175)	487	24
<u>North Africa</u>					
Egypt	(320)	(321)	226	54	171
Morocco	405	0	(1,292)	0	0
Tunisia	(89)	(88)	664	0	243
Sub-total	(4)	(409)	(402)	54	414
<u>Middle East</u>					
North Yemen	174	174	117	(4)	119
South Yemen	(12)	(12)	(3)	(22)	20
Lebanon	22	21	(40)	364	(405)
Sub-total	184	183	74	338	(266)
<u>Grand Total</u>	90	439	(675)	1,887	(184)

Africa & the Middle East

North Africa

North Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	25,228	21,960	2,823	581	0	0
1986/87	25,917	22,303	2,615	434	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			283	46	200	29
1986/87			256	36	151	18
Total						
1985/86			2,906	598	0	0
1986/87			2,767	457	0	0

EGYPT

Import requirements for Egypt

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	7,818	16,717	13,728	8,899	5,910	10,307
1986/87	8,125	17,166	13,832	9,041	5,707	10,459

Additional food needs to support consumption for Egypt, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	6,075	1,249	2,823	581	0	0
1986/87	6,757	1,158	2,284	391	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			83	17	83	17
1986/87			105	18	105	18
Total						
1985/86			2,906	598	0	0
1986/87			2,389	409	0	0

MOROCCO

Import requirements for Morocco

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	4,022	6,110	6,131	2,088	2,109	3,097
1986/87	5,735	6,290	6,535	555	800	1,587

Additional food needs to support consumption for Morocco, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	3,034	436	0	0	0	0
1986/87	3,716	444	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			133	19	133	19
1986/87			104	12	104	12
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

TUNISIA

Import requirements for Tunisia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	2,068	2,401	2,102	333	34	740
1986/87	651	2,461	1,937	1,810	1,286	2,221

Additional food needs to support consumption for Tunisia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	1,131	173	0	0	0	0
1986/87	1,479	188	331	42	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			68	10	68	10
1986/87			47	6	47	6
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			378	48	0	0

West Africa

West Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	16,338	17,861	282	61	1,209	332
1986/87	16,811	18,136	465	97	1,705	391
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			70	19	70	19
1986/87			25	6	25	
61 Total						
1985/86			306	69	1,270	349
1986/87			488	103	1,728	397
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			306	69	704	192
1986/87			488	103	1,183	267

BENIN

Import requirements for Benin

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Major cereals						
1985/86	557	500	568	(57)	11	(7)
1986/87	482	515	558	33	76	85
Roots						
1985/86	1,606	1,398	1,581	(208)	(25)	(104)
1986/87	1,450	1,442	1,577	(8)	127	98
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	1,189	1,049	1,190	(140)	1	(50)
1986/87	1,052	1,082	1,178	30	126	122

Additional food needs to support consumption for Benin, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	60	12	0	0	0	0
1986/87	81	13	0	0	45	7
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	45	7
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	41	7

BURKINA

Import requirements for Burkina

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
Major cereals		1,000 tons				
1985/86	1,571	1,392	1,519	(179)	(52)	(73)
1986/87	1,343	1,427	1,517	84	174	193

Additional food needs to support consumption for Burkina

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	79	14	0	0	0	0
1986/87	97	15	0	0	78	12
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	78	12

CAMEROON

Import requirements for Cameroon

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	989	1,227	1,154	238	165	321
1986/87	1,048	1,261	1,189	213	141	298
Roots						
1985/86	3,654	3,406	3,348	(248)	(306)	316
1986/87	3,701	3,501	3,422	(200)	(279)	379
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	2,344	2,504	2,513	160	169	229
1986/87	2,424	2,574	2,580	150	156	220

Additional food needs to support consumption for Cameroon

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	224	44	0	0	0	0
1986/87	280	45	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

CAPE VERDE

Import requirements for Cape Verde

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	Maximum
			quo	based	quo	based	
Major cereals	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
	:						
1985/86	:	1	76	50	75	49	96
1986/87	:	3	77	50	74	47	96
	:						
Pulses	:						
	:						
1985/86	:	2	5	4	3	2	5
1986/87	:	4	5	4	1	0	3
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Cape Verde

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	13	2	61	10	36	6
1986/87	16	2	58	8	31	4
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			61	10	36	6
1986/87			58	8	31	4
Pulses						
1985/86	1	0	2	1	1	0
1986/87	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		2		11		6
1986/87		2		8		4

1/ Commercial import capacity surplus to additional food needs in individual commodity groups offsets some additional cereal needs.

CHAD

Import requirements for Chad

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	682	586	879	(96)	197	7
1986/87	500	600	876	100	376	206
Roots						
1985/86	200	198	296	(2)	96	12
1986/87	200	203	303	3	103	17
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	762	666	998	(97)	235	24
1986/87	580	682	997	102	417	221

Additional food needs to support consumption for Chad,
and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	21	5	0	0	215	47
1986/87	21	5	81	17	396	84
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			8	2	8	2
1986/87			1	0	1	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	223	49
1986/87			82	17	397	85
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	3	1
1986/87			82	17	200	43

GAMBIA

Import requirements for Gambia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	112	139	137	27	25	38
1986/87	117	144	143	27	26	39

Additional food needs to support consumption for Gambia

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	22	4	5	1	4	1
1986/87	23	4	0	0	2	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			5	1	4	1
1986/87			0	0	2	0

GHANA

Import requirements for Ghana

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	723	942	1,231	219	508	330
1986/87	740	971	1,270	231	530	346
Roots						
1985/86	6,100	5,852	4,697	(248)	(1,403)	383
1986/87	6,200	6,033	4,837	(167)	(1,363)	483
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	2,977	3,086	3,003	109	25	229
1986/87	3,028	3,181	3,094	153	67	283

Additional food needs to support consumption for Ghana, stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	379	84	0	0	0	0
1986/87	450	83	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

GUINEA

Import requirements for Guinea

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	460	566	641	106	181	158
1986/87	:	403	583	650	180	247	233
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	525	558	745	33	220	40
1986/87	:	525	575	767	50	242	57
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	671	790	941	119	270	169
1986/87	:	614	814	959	200	345	251
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Guinea, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	98	28	22	6	172	49
1986/87	118	28	82	19	226	54
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			4	1	4	1
1986/87			2	0	2	0
Total						
1985/86			26	7	176	50
1986/87			83	20	228	54
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			26	7	72	20
1986/87			83	20	132	32

GUINEA-BISSAU

Import requirements for Guinea-Bissau

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	128	149	140	21	12	50
1986/87	118	152	142	34	24	63
Roots						
1985/86	40	41	48	1	8	3
1986/87	40	41	49	1	9	4
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	143	165	159	21	15	50
1986/87	133	168	161	34	27	64

Additional food needs to support consumption for Guinea-Bissau, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	13	4	8	2	2	1
1986/87	20	4	15	3	7	2
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			4	1	4	1
1986/87			3	1	3	1
Total						
1985/86			12	3	6	2
1986/87			17	4	10	2

LIBERIA

Import requirements for Liberia

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
			----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	185	300	267	115	82	201
1986/87	:	186	309	275	123	89	212
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	200	204	376	4	176	28
1986/87	:	210	211	389	1	179	25
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	255	370	398	116	144	200
1986/87	:	259	383	411	124	152	209

Additional food needs to support consumption for Liberia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	79	27	37	13	65	22
1986/87	94	27	29	8	57	16
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			16	6	16	6
1986/87			14	4	14	4
Total						
1985/86			54	18	81	28
1986/87			43	12	71	20

MALI

Import requirements for Mali

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
			----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereals	:						
1985/86	:	1,123	1,179	1,630	56	507	272
1986/87	:	985	1,203	1,641	218	656	438

Additional food needs to support consumption for Mali, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	119	39	0	0	388	126
1986/87	155	42	63	17	501	136
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			6	2	6	2
1986/87			1	0	1	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	394	128
1986/87			64	17	502	136
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	153	50
1986/87			64	17	283	77

MAURITANIA

Import requirements for Mauritania

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	75	307	264	232	189	266
1986/87	83	313	270	230	187	265

Additional food needs to support consumption for Mauritania

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	116	21	116	21	73	13
1986/87	140	21	91	13	48	7
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			116	21	73	13
1986/87			91	13	48	7

NIGER

Import requirements for Niger

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereals						
1985/86	1,813	1,839	2,067	26	254	277
1986/87	1,739	1,903	2,095	164	356	422

Additional food needs to support consumption for Niger, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	90	24	0	0	164	44
1986/87	122	27	42	9	235	52
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			22	6	22	6
1986/87			3	1	3	1
Total						
1985/86			0	0	186	50
1986/87			45	10	238	53

SENEGAL

Import requirements for Senegal

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	1,003	1,359	1,454	356	451	655
1986/87	870	1,403	1,469	533	599	839

Additional food needs to support consumption for Senegal, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	502	97	0	0	0	0
1986/87	647	104	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			10	2	10	2
1986/87			2	0	2	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

SIERRA LEONE

Import requirements for Sierra Leone

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	299	414	449	115	150	188
1986/87	300	425	459	125	159	200
Roots						
1985/86	640	681	675	41	35	63
1986/87	640	699	693	59	53	82
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	560	692	724	132	164	214
1986/87	561	711	742	149	181	233

Additional food needs to support consumption for Sierra Leone

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	100	25	33	8	64	16
1986/87	145	30	5	1	36	8
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			33	8	64	16
1986/87			5	1	36	8

TOGO

Import requirements for Togo

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	371	399	430	28	59	56
1986/87	337	411	432	74	95	103
Roots						
1985/86	900	913	1,080	13	180	116
1986/87	930	942	1,115	12	185	118
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	692	725	814	33	122	83
1986/87	669	747	828	79	160	131

Additional food needs to support consumption for Togo

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	95	22	0	0	27	6
1986/87	117	22	0	0	43	8
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	27	6
1986/87			0	0	43	8
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	27	6
1986/87			0	0	14	3

Central Africa

Central Africa cereal use and additional food needs

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	8,560	8,619	216	45	284	59
1986/87	8,796	8,852	158	28	224	40
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			12	3	12	3
1986/87			8	1	8	1
Total						
1985/86			228	47	296	62
1986/87			165	29	231	41

ANGOLA

Import requirements for Angola

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	absorption
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	297	657	673	360	376	414
1986/87	323	674	692	351	369	407
Roots						
1985/86	1,925	2,017	2,017	92	92	122
1986/87	1,950	2,069	2,067	119	117	150
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	1,032	1,428	1,444	395	411	461
1986/87	1,068	1,464	1,482	397	414	464

Additional food needs to support consumption for Angola

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	284	54	112	21	127	24
1986/87	340	54	56	9	73	12
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			112	21	127	24
1986/87			56	9	73	12

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Import requirements for Central African Republic

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum absorption
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	105	140	121	35	17	44
1986/87	102	144	124	42	22	51
Roots						
1985/86	1,285	1,266	1,387	(19)	102	81
1986/87	1,310	1,302	1,425	(8)	115	95
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	594	622	650	28	55	67
1986/87	601	640	667	39	66	79

Additional food needs to support consumption for Central African Republic

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	22	5	6	1	33	8
1986/87	30	6	9	2	36	7
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			6	1	33	8
1986/87			9	2	36	7

CONGO

Import requirements for Congo

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	Maximum
			quo	based	quo	based	
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	20	92	78	72	58	90
1986/87	:	21	95	80	74	59	92
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	570	566	663	(4)	93	136
1986/87	:	590	584	683	(6)	93	138
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	247	318	342	71	95	124
1986/87	:	256	328	353	72	97	127
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Congo

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	94	19	0	0	0	0
1986/87	95	16	0	0	1	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	1	0

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Import requirements for Equatorial Guinea

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	0	2	NA	2	NA	3
1986/87	0	2	NA	2	NA	3
Roots						
1985/86	90	92	NA	2	NA	3
1986/87	91	94	NA	3	NA	5
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	32	35	NA	3	NA	4
1986/87	32	36	NA	4	NA	5

Additional food needs to support consumption for Equatorial Guinea

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	1	0	2	1	NA	NA
1986/87	2	1	2	1	NA	NA
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			2	1	NA	NA
1986/87			2	1	NA	NA

ZAIRE

Import requirements for Zaire

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	953	1,294	1,265	341	312	444
1986/87	:	980	1,329	1,301	349	321	455
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	13,600	13,935	14,092	335	492	574
1986/87	:	13,800	14,321	14,469	521	669	766
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	5,699	6,157	6,184	458	484	646
1986/87	:	5,796	6,328	6,350	531	554	726

Additional food needs to support consumption for Zaire, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	362	79	96	21	123	27
1986/87	:	440	80	91	17	114	21
Stock Adjustment	:						
1985/86	:			12	3	12	3
1986/87	:			8	1	8	1
Total	:						
1985/86	:			108	24	135	29
1986/87	:			98	18	121	22

East Africa

East Africa cereal use and additional food needs

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	27,316	31,154	1,580	284	4,757	949
1986/87	27,916	31,848	1,588	254	5,162	880
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			283	51	283	51
1986/87			151	22	151	22
Total						
1985/86			1,674	302	4,851	968
1986/87			1,634	262	5,313	902
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			1,674	302	2,974	567
1986/87			1,634	262	3,216	530

BURUNDI

Import requirements for Burundi

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Major cereals						
1985/86	321	353	387	32	66	63
1986/87	333	363	399	30	66	61
Roots						
1985/86	1,000	988	1,901	(12)	901	60
1986/87	1,035	1,016	1,955	(19)	920	55
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	597	628	904	31	308	64
1986/87	619	645	931	26	312	59

Additional food needs to support consumption for Burundi, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	19	7	12	4	288	103
1986/87	24	7	2	1	288	86
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			12	4	288	103
1986/87			2	1	288	86
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			12	4	45	16
1986/87			2	1	35	10

Import requirements for Djibouti

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	0	54	NA	54	NA	71
1986/87	0	55	NA	55	NA	72

Additional food needs to support consumption for Djibouti

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	33	8	21	5	NA	NA
1986/87	40	8	15	3	NA	NA
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			21	5	NA	NA
1986/87			15	3	NA	NA

ETHIOPIA

Import requirements for Ethiopia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	5,245	6,695	8,458	1,450	3,213	2,200
1986/87	5,750	6,877	8,723	1,127	2,973	1,886

Additional food needs to support consumption for Ethiopia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	165	26	1,285	200	3,048	475
1986/87	173	23	953	124	2,799	363
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			33	5	33	5
1986/87			9	1	9	1
Total						
1985/86			1,318	205	3,081	480
1986/87			962	125	2,809	364
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			1,318	205	2,035	317
1986/87			962	125	1,713	222

KENYA

Import requirements for Kenya

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	3,145	3,342	3,709	197	564	603
1986/87	2,676	3,210	3,788	534	1,112	948
Roots						
1985/86	1,480	1,611	1,844	131	364	267
1986/87	1,499	1,678	1,912	179	413	320
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	3,662	3,904	4,364	242	701	653
1986/87	3,200	3,796	4,467	596	1,268	1,015

Additional food needs to support consumption for Kenya, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	175	38	67	15	526	115
1986/87	246	45	350	64	1,021	186
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			61	13	61	13
1986/87			27	5	27	5
Total						
1985/86			128	28	587	128
1986/87			377	69	1,049	191
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			128	28	478	104
1986/87			377	69	768	140

RWANDA

Import requirements for Rwanda

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	323	352	342	29	19	77
1986/87	342	365	357	23	15	73
Roots						
1985/86	4,050	4,277	4,590	227	540	435
1986/87	4,225	4,437	4,774	212	549	427
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	1,579	1,671	1,788	92	209	184
1986/87	1,651	1,734	1,860	82	208	181

Additional food needs to support consumption for Rwanda, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	11	4	82	33	198	81
1986/87	14	5	68	23	195	66
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			82	33	198	81
1986/87			68	23	195	66
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			82	33	173	70
1986/87			68	23	168	57

SOMALIA

Import requirements for Somalia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	554	771	1,087	217	533	310
1986/87	548	794	1,116	246	568	341
Milk						
1985/86	540	545	601	5	61	8
1986/87	550	556	613	6	63	9

Additional food needs to support consumption for Somalia, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	105	25	113	27	428	101
1986/87	169	33	78	15	399	78
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			113	27	428	101
1986/87			78	15	399	78
Milk						
1985/86	3	5	2	4	58	113
1986/87	4	7	2	4	60	112
Total						
1985/86		30		31		214
1986/87		40		19		191
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			113	27	205	48
1986/87			78	15	173	34
Milk						
1985/86			2	4	6	11
1986/87			2	4	5	10
Total						
1985/86				31		59
1986/87				19		44

SUDAN

Import requirements for Sudan

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	5,237	3,540	4,089	(1,697)	(1,148)	(854)
1986/87	3,847	3,646	4,024	(201)	177	728
Peanuts						
1985/86	345	537	541	192	196	510
1986/87	430	553	601	123	171	450
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	5,582	4,077	4,631	(1,505)	(951)	(344)
1986/87	4,277	4,200	4,625	(77)	348	1,178

Additional food needs to support consumption for Sudan, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<hr/> 1,000 tons <hr/>	<hr/> Million \$ <hr/>	<hr/> 1,000 tons <hr/>	<hr/> Million \$ <hr/>	<hr/> 1,000 tons <hr/>	<hr/> Million \$ <hr/>
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	233	38	0	0	0	0
1986/87	309	42	0	0	39	5
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			174	28	174	28
1986/87			105	14	105	14
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	144	20

TANZANIA

Import requirements for Tanzania

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:						
	:						
	:						
Major cereals	:			1,000 tons			
1985/86	:	3,325	3,329	3,485	4	160	442
1986/87	:	3,213	3,435	3,512	222	299	670
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	5,700	5,622	5,341	(78)	(359)	81
1986/87	:	5,800	5,801	5,499	1	(301)	166
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	5,149	5,128	5,194	(21)	45	356
1986/87	:	5,069	5,292	5,272	223	203	610
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Tanzania, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	78	19	0	0	0	0
1986/87	102	21	121	24	101	20
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			15	4	15	4
1986/87			9	2	9	2
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			130	26	110	22

UGANDA

Import requirements for Uganda

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	1,525	1,436	1,796	(89)	271	47
1986/87	1,525	1,480	1,840	(45)	315	97
Roots						
1985/86	8,230	8,354	8,367	124	137	209
1986/87	8,412	8,615	8,601	203	189	291
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	4,436	4,386	4,729	(49)	293	64
1986/87	4,499	4,524	4,854	24	355	141
Pulses						
1985/86	372	366	378	(6)	6	13
1986/87	360	377	385	17	25	37

Additional food needs to support consumption for Uganda

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	25	7	0	0	268	75
1986/87	35	8	0	0	319	74
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	268	75
1986/87			0	0	319	74
Pulses						
1985/86	1	0	0	0	5	2
1986/87	1	1	9	3	23	8
Total						
1985/86		7		0		76
1986/87		9		3		83
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	39	11
1986/87			0	0	106	25
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	5	2
1986/87			9	3	23	8
Total						
1985/86				0		12
1986/87				3		33

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

Southern Africa

Southern Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	9,878	11,439	386	68	1,784	298
1986/87	9,802	11,681	241	36	1,630	231
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			346	69	346	69
1986/87			215	41	215	41
Total						
1985/86			386	68	1,792	299
1986/87			241	36	1,634	232
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			386	68	1,056	174
1986/87			241	36	868	123

1/ Stock adjustments are offset by negative needs for consumption.

BOTSWANA

Import requirements for Botswana

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	18	190	151	172	133	198
1986/87	15	196	155	181	140	208
Pulses						
1985/86	12	17	22	5	10	8
1986/87	11	17	23	6	12	10
Milk						
1985/86	97	100	101	3	4	4
1986/87	97	101	101	4	4	4

Additional food aid needs to support consumption for Botswana

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	110	28	11	3	0	0
1986/87	144	30	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			11	3	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86	1	1	4	3	0	0
1986/87	1	1	0	0	0	0
Milk						
1985/86	16	16	0	0	0	0
1986/87	18	18	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		45		5		0
1986/87		49		0		0

COMOROS

Import requirements for Comoros

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	3	37	36	33	33	36
1986/87	3	38	37	35	34	37
Roots						
1985/86	76	80	155	4	79	14
1986/87	78	83	159	5	81	14
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	25	59	90	34	65	37
1986/87	25	61	93	36	67	39

Additional food needs to support consumption for Comoros

Commodity/year	Commerical import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	11	2	23	5	54	12
1986/87	12	2	23	4	55	10
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			23	5	54	12
1986/87			23	4	55	10
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			23	5	26	6
1986/87			23	4	26	5

LESOTHO

Import requirements for Lesotho

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	165	330	366	165	201	191
1986/87	166	339	374	173	208	200

Additional food needs to support consumption for Lesotho

Commodity/year	Commerical import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	120	21	46	8	81	14
1986/87	145	24	28	5	63	10
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			46	8	81	14
1986/87			28	5	63	10
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			46	8	72	12
1986/87			28	5	55	9

MADAGASCAR

Import requirements for Madagascar

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	1,534	1,835	1,729	301	195	503
1986/87	1,525	1,886	1,768	361	243	569

Additional food aid needs to support consumption for Madagascar

Commodity/year	Commerical import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	312	74	0	0	0	0
1986/87	387	76	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

MALAWI

Import requirements for Malawi

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	1,421	1,435	1,521	14	100	111
1986/87	1,425	1,482	1,566	57	141	157

Additional food needs to support consumption for Malawi

Commodity/year	Commerical import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	45	10	0	0	54	12
1986/87	51	10	5	1	89	17
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	54	12
1986/87			5	1	89	17

MAURITIUS

Import requirements for Mauritius

Commodity/year	Production	<u>Total use</u>		<u>Import requirements</u>		Maximum
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	
		:	:	:	:	
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	0	156	130	156	130	171
1986/87	0	158	131	158	131	172

Additional food aid needs to support consumption for Mauritius

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	231	58	0	0	0	0
1986/87	300	63	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

MOZAMBIQUE

Import requirements for Mozambique

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements			
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum	
Major cereals							
1985/86	563	950	1,313	387	749	511	
1986/87	628	978	1,356	350	728	478	
Roots							
1985/86	2,800	2,835	4,346	35	1,546	343	
1986/87	2,950	2,919	4,476	(31)	1,526	286	
Cereal Equivalent							
1985/86	1,686	2,087	3,056	401	1,369	671	
1986/87	1,811	2,148	3,151	337	1,340	611	

Additional food needs to support consumption for Mozambique, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	119	20	281	47	1,250	210
1986/87	164	23	173	24	1,176	164
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			281	47	1,250	210
1986/87			173	24	1,176	164
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			281	47	552	93
1986/87			173	24	447	62

SWAZILAND

Import requirements for Swaziland

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	92	155	145	62	53	72
1986/87	95	159	150	64	55	74
Milk						
1985/86	39	40	40	1	1	1
1986/87	40	41	41	1	1	1

Additional food needs to support consumption for Swaziland

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	29	5	25	4	16	3
1986/87	40	6	12	2	3	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			25	4	16	3
1986/87			12	2	3	0
Milk						
1985/86	4	2	0	0	0	0
1986/87	5	2	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		7		4		3
1986/87		8		2		0

ZAMBIA

Import requirements for Zambia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	1,097	1,227	1,614	130	517	641
1986/87	1,196	1,266	1,679	70	483	587

Additional food needs to support consumption for Zambia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	189	27	0	0	328	47
1986/87	239	28	0	0	244	29
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			7	1	7	1
1986/87			4	0	4	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	336	48
1986/87			0	0	248	30

ZIMBABWE

Import requirements for Zimbabwe

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	3,493	2,405	2,638	(1,088)	(855)	(844)
1986/87	3,055	2,107	2,615	(948)	(440)	(351)

Additional food needs to support consumption for Zimbabwe, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	62	12	0	0	0	0
1986/87	75	12	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			339	68	339	68
1986/87			212	41	212	41
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

The Middle East

Middle East cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	2,182	2,234	593	116	645	127
1986/87	2,267	2,296	311	53	340	58
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			51	10	51	10
1986/87			12	2	12	2
Total						
1985/86			643	126	696	137
1986/87			323	55	353	60

LEBANON

Import requirements for Lebanon

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
		1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	27	541	549	513	522	631
1986/87	28	572	559	544	531	612

Additional food needs to support consumption for Lebanon, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	286	47	228	37	237	39
1986/87	441	60	103	14	90	12
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			17	3	17	3
1986/87			1	0	1	0
Total						
1985/86			245	40	254	42
1986/87			104	14	91	12

NORTH YEMEN

Import requirements for North Yemen

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	630	1,263	1,302	633	672	844
1986/87	730	1,306	1,345	576	615	757

Additional food needs to support consumption for North Yemen, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	365	74	268	54	307	62
1986/87	452	77	123	21	162	27
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			28	6	28	6
1986/87			5	1	5	1
Total						
1985/86			295	60	335	68
1986/87			129	22	167	28

SOUTH YEMEN

Import requirements for South Yemen

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	108	378	382	270	274	312
1986/87	113	389	393	276	280	319

Additional food needs to support consumption for South Yemen, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	173	43	98	25	101	25
1986/87	191	40	85	18	88	18
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			6	1	6	1
1986/87			6	1	6	1
Total						
1985/86			103	26	107	27
1986/87			91	19	94	20

Asia

South Asia

South Asian cereal use and additional food needs

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status	Nutrition-	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	quo	based	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	176,554	191,030	2,155	452	9,910	2,039
1986/87	180,415	195,553	1,649	301	5,231	954
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			86	17	462	90
1986/87			26	5	889	143
Total cereal equivalent						
1985/86			2,236	467	10,372	2,129
1986/87			1,675	306	5,749	1,036
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			2,236	467	5,317	1,077
1986/87			1,675	306	2,201	403

AFGHANISTAN

Import requirements for Afghanistan

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereals						
1985/86	4,112	4,582	4,282	470	170	622
1986/87	4,112	4,669	4,348	557	236	711

Additional food needs to support consumption for Afghanistan

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	103	22	367	78	67	14
1986/87	121	22	437	78	115	20

BANGLADESH

Import requirements for Bangladesh

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereals						
1985/86	16,850	18,555	21,404	1,705	4,554	2,328
1986/87	17,200	19,016	21,921	1,816	4,721	2,447
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	61	231	200	170	139	246
1986/87	60	237	205	177	145	254

Additional food needs to support consumption for Bangladesh, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	484	107	1,222	270	4,071	899
1986/87	614	113	1,202	221	4,108	756
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			5	1	5	1
1986/87			25	5	25	5
Total						
1985/86			1,226	271	4,076	900
1986/87			1,227	226	4,133	760
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	108	97	62	56	31	28
1986/87	141	102	36	26	4	3
Total						
1985/86		204		327		927
1986/87		215		252		763
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			1,226	271	1,849	408
1986/87			1,227	226	1,859	342
Vegetable oils						
1985/86			62	56	31	28
1986/87			36	26	4	3
Total						
1985/86				327		436
1986/87				252		345

INDIA

Import requirements for India

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	135,071	131,472	141,625	(3,599)	6,554	4,607
1986/87	140,300	134,233	144,862	(6,067)	4,562	2,311
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	3,569	4,912	4,538	1,343	969	1,784
1986/87	3,900	5,015	4,645	1,115	745	1,564
Pulses						
1985/86	12,195	12,558	12,518	363	323	1,173
1986/87	13,000	12,822	12,840	(178)	(160)	649

Additional food needs to support consumption for India, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	2,829	551	0	0	3,698	720
1986/87	3,181	516	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	376	73
1986/87			0	0	646	105
Total						
1985/86			0	0	4,074	793
1986/87			0	0	274	44
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	976	772	0	0	0	0
1986/87	1,129	724	0	0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86	101	41	0	0	222	90
1986/87	88	39	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		1,364		0		884
1986/87		1,279		0		44
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	2,127	414
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	222	90
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86				0		504
1986/87				0		0

1/ Surplus cereal import capacity offsets additional vegetable oil needs.

2/ Surplus cereal and pulse import capacities offset additional vegetable oil needs.

3/ Surplus cereal import capacity offsets additional pulse needs.

4/ Surplus vegetable oil import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

NEPAL

Import requirements for Nepal

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	4,112	4,582	4,282	470	170	622
1986/87	4,112	4,669	4,348	557	236	711

Additional food needs to support consumption for Nepal, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	5	1	0	0	558	129
1986/87	2	0	11	2	599	115
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			17	4	17	4
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			12	3	575	133
1986/87			11	2	599	115
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			12	3	150	35
1986/87			11	2	151	29

PAKISTAN

Import requirements for Pakistan

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements 1/		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	15,606	16,155	17,316	1,006	1,955	1,500
1986/87	17,460	16,582	17,885	(48)	1,001	450
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	333	933	769	600	436	661
1986/87	320	958	787	638	467	700
Pulses						
1985/86	787	707	743	(80)	(44)	(15)
1986/87	800	726	762	(74)	(38)	(7)

1/ Cereal equivalent import requirements and import maximums are net of traditional rice exports.

Additional food needs to support consumption for Pakistan, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	263	48	567	104	1,516	277
1986/87	355	54	0	0	409	62
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			64	12	64	12
1986/87			0	0	218	33
Total						
1985/86			631	115	1,581	289
1986/87			0	0	627	95
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	317	232	283	207	118	87
1986/87	441	261	45	27	26	16
Pulses						
1985/86	62	32	0	0	0	0
1986/87	65	36	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		312		322		375
1986/87		351		27		111
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			631	115	1,125	206
1986/87			0	0	76	12
Vegetable oils						
1985/86			283	207	118	87
1986/87			45	27	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86				322		292
1986/87				27		12

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

2/ Surplus cereal and pulse import capacities offset some additional vegetable oil needs.

3/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

4/ Surplus pulse and vegetable oil import capacities offset some additional cereal needs.

SRI LANKA

Import requirements for Sri Lanka

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements			Maximum
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based		
		-----1,000 tons-----					
Cereals							
1985/86	1,790	2,369	2,421	579	631	839	
1986/87	1,800	2,411	2,462	611	662	872	
Roots							
1985/86	750	668	625	(82)	(125)	NA	
1986/87	750	680	632	(70)	(118)	NA	
Cereal Equivalent							
1985/86	2,084	2,631	2,666	547	582	845	
1986/87	2,094	2,678	2,710	584	616	883	
Vegetable oils							
1985/86	112	69	84	(43)	(28)	(11)	
1986/87	100	71	82	(29)	(18)	3	

Additional food needs to support consumption for Sri Lanka, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status-quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	745	133	0	0	0	0
1986/87	971	144	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	2	1	0	0	0	0
1986/87	3	1	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		134		0		0
1986/87		145		0		0

Southeast Asia

South Asia cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status	Nutrition-	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	quo	based	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	61,416	58,326	235	54	838	163
1986/87	62,742	59,708	152	33	610	106
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			233	36	233	36
1986/87			0	0	166	21
Total						
1985/86			468	89	1,071	198
1986/87			152	33	776	127

INDONESIA

Import requirements for Indonesia

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	Maximum
			quo	based	quo	based	:
	:						
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	31,087	31,668	28,210	581	(2,877)	2,117
1986/87	:	32,300	32,287	28,777	(13)	(3,523)	1,553
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	15,400	13,196	13,325	(2,204)	(2,075)	(1,696)
1986/87	:	16,600	13,454	13,852	(3,146)	(2,748)	(2,629)
	:						
Cereal Equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	36,924	36,669	33,260	(254)	(3,663)	962
1986/87	:	38,591	37,385	34,027	(1,206)	(4,565)	34
	:						
Vegetable oils	:						
1985/86	:	2,316	1,564	1,042	(752)	(1,274)	(547)
1986/87	:	2,425	1,595	1,069	(830)	(1,356)	(622)
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Indonesia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	2,492	414	0	0	0	0
1986/87	2,361	327	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	6	6	0	0	0	0
1986/87	6	5	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		420		0		0
1986/87		331		0		0

KAMPUCHEA

Import requirements for Kampuchea

Commodity/Year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	962	1,174	1,327	212	365	453
1986/87	985	1,197	1,354	212	369	458

Additional food needs to support consumption for Kampuchea, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	51	13	161	43	315	83
1986/87	61	13	152	33	308	68
Maximum absorbable						

LAOS

Import requirements for Laos

Commodity/Year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		quo	based	quo	based	
		1,000 tons				
Cereals						
1985/86	813	823	723	10	(90)	27
1986/87	850	841	741	(9)	(109)	8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Laos

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	116	39	0	0	0	0
1986/87	164	46	0	0	0	0

THE PHILIPPINES

Import requirements for Philippines

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	9,191	10,475	10,651	1,284	1,460	2,117
1986/87	9,498	10,737	10,925	1,239	1,427	2,077
Roots						
1985/86	3,125	3,208	3,952	83	827	483
1986/87	3,200	3,288	4,051	88	851	498
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	10,335	11,649	12,098	1,314	1,764	2,294
1986/87	10,669	11,940	12,408	1,271	1,739	2,260
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	1,084	257	594	(827)	(490)	(769)
1986/87	1,201	263	645	(938)	(556)	(879)

Additional food needs to support consumption for Philippines, with stock adjustment

Commodity and year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	1,145	174	74	11	523	80
1986/87	1,326	168	0	0	302	38
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			233	36	233	36
1986/87			0	0	166	21
Total						
1985/86			307	47	757	115
1986/87			0	0	467	59
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	20	15	0	0	0	0
1986/87	23	14	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		189		47		115
1986/87		182		0		59

1/ Surplus vegetable oil import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

VIETNAM

Import requirements for Vietnam

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
			-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	10,250	11,101	10,917	851	667	1,445
1986/87	:	10,410	11,378	11,178	968	768	1,578

Additional food needs to support consumption for Vietnam

Commodity and year	:	Commercial import capacity		Status-quo		Nutrition-based	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	2,248	329	0	0	0	0
1986/87	:	2,883	352	0	0	0	0

Central America

Central America cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	3,592	3,585	196	36	330	62
1986/87	3,698	3,688	150	23	276	43
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			78	15	78	15
1986/87			59	10	59	10
Total						
1985/86			252	47	386	73
1986/87			186	29	320	50
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			252	47	386	73
1986/87			186	29	317	50

COSTA RICA

Import requirements for Costa Rica

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	235	401	281	166	46	261
1986/87	245	411	289	166	44	262

Additional food needs to support consumption for Costa Rica, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	214	39	0	0	0	0
1986/87	259	39	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			22	4	22	4
1986/87			15	2	15	2
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

EL SALVADOR

Import requirements for El Salvador

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	689	903	924	214	235	295
1986/87	714	931	952	217	238	299
Pulses						
1985/86	50	53	53	3	3	20
1986/87	55	54	54	(1)	(1)	17

Additional food needs to support consumption for El Salvador, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	46	8	168	31	189	34
1986/87	58	9	150	23	172	26
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			8	2	8	2
1986/87			5	1	5	1
Total						
1985/86			176	32	197	36
1986/87			155	23	177	27
Pulses						
1985/86	2	1	1	0	0	0
1986/87	2	1	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		10		32		36
1986/87		10		23		27

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

GUATEMALA

Import requirements for Guatemala

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	Maximum
			quo	based	quo	based	
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	1,148	1,327	1,418	179	270	290
1986/87	:	1,170	1,366	1,459	196	289	308
	:						
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	100	99	99	(1)	(1)	12
1986/87	:	105	102	102	(3)	(3)	10

Additional food needs to support consumption for Guatemala, with stock adjustment
and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo :		Nutrition-based :	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	151	29	13	3	105	20
1986/87	186	30	0	0	85	14
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			32	6	32	6
1986/87			25	4	25	4
Total						
1985/86			45	9	136	26
1986/87			18	3	110	18
Pulses						
1985/86	4	3	0	0	0	0
1986/87	4	3	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		32		9		26
1986/87		33		3		18

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

HONDURAS

Import requirements for Honduras

Commodity/year	Production	Total use :		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	510	580	599	70	89	130
1986/87	530	597	614	67	84	128
Pulses						
1985/86	50	49	54	(1)	4	2
1986/87	55	50	56	(5)	1	(2)

Additional food needs to support consumption for Honduras, with stock adjustment
and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	52	11	15	3	36	8
1986/87	63	11	0	0	20	4
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			16	3	16	3
1986/87			14	2	14	2
Total						
1985/86			30	7	52	11
1986/87			14	2	34	6
Pulses						
1985/86	1	1	0	0	4	4
1986/87	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total						
1985/86		12		7		16
1986/87		12		2		7
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			30	7	52	11
1986/87			14	2	30	5
Pulses						
1985/86			0	0	1	1
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86				7		12
1986/87				2		5

NICARAGUA

Import requirements for Nicaragua

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
		quo	based	quo	based
					Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----			
Major cereals					
1985/86	315	381	363	66	48
1986/87	330	392	374	62	44
Pulses					
1985/86	60	59	45	(1)	(15)
1986/87	60	60	46	0	(14)

Additional food needs to support consumption for Nicaragua, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	92	29	0	0	0	0
1986/87	111	29	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86	13	6	0	0	0	0
1986/87	12	6	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		34		0		0
1986/87		34		0		0

South America

South America cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	10,103	10,099	0	0	156	28
1986/87	10,342	10,362	0	0	128	19
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			47	8	47	8
1986/87			18	3	18	3
Total						
1985/86			0	0	160	28
1986/87			0	0	133	20
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	21	4
1986/87			0	0	0	0

BOLIVIA

Import requirements for Bolivia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	747	869	1,112	122	365	233
1986/87	745	890	1,137	145	392	257
Roots						
1985/86	1,026	983	1,169	(43)	143	271
1986/87	1,072	1,006	1,204	(66)	132	256
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	1,020	1,131	1,423	112	403	268
1986/87	1,030	1,158	1,457	129	427	288

Additional food needs to support consumption for Bolivia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	247	44	0	0	156	28
1986/87	299	44	0	0	128	19
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			4	1	4	1
1986/87			5	1	5	1
Total						
1985/86			0	0	160	28
1986/87			0	0	133	20
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86			0	0	21	4
1986/87			0	0	0	0

COLOMBIA

Import requirements for Colombia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	2,161	2,893	2,362	732	201	1,125
1986/87	2,325	2,946	2,413	621	88	1,017
Roots						
1985/86	4,138	4,151	4,076	13	(62)	206
1986/87	4,450	4,226	4,192	(224)	(258)	(28)
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	3,411	4,135	3,596	724	185	1,171
1986/87	3,659	4,209	3,679	550	20	1,001
Milk						
1985/86	3,128	3,117	3,057	(11)	(71)	4
1986/87	3,164	3,154	3,093	(10)	(71)	6

Additional food needs to support consumption for Colombia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	944	177	0	0	0	0
1986/87	1,355	211	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Milk						
1985/86	19	28	0	0	0	0
1986/87	24	33	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		204		0		0
1986/87		244		0		0

1/ Surplus milk import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

ECUADOR

Import requirements for Ecuador

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	479	874	886	395	407	483
1986/87	560	899	920	339	360	428
Roots						
1985/86	1,424	1,536	1,583	112	159	155
1986/87	1,482	1,579	1,626	97	144	141
Cereal Equivalent						
1985/86	893	1,320	1,346	427	453	517
1986/87	990	1,357	1,392	367	402	457
Milk						
1985/86	987	984	992	(3)	5	1
1986/87	1,000	998	1,006	(2)	6	2

Additional food needs to support consumption for Ecuador, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	508	109	0	0	0	0
1986/87	616	110	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Milk						
1985/86	5	8	0	0	0	0
1986/87	5	8	0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86		117		0		0
1986/87		118		0		0

PERU

Import requirements for Peru

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
		quo	based	quo	based
					Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----			
Major cereals					
1985/86	1,263	2,810	2,793	1,547	1,530
1986/87	1,218	2,890	2,864	1,672	1,646
Roots					
1985/86	2,140	2,453	3,178	313	1,038
1986/87	2,213	2,523	3,272	310	1,059
Cereal Equivalent					
1985/86	1,886	3,517	3,735	1,632	1,849
1986/87	1,862	3,618	3,834	1,756	1,972

Additional food needs to support consumption for Peru, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	1,952	328	0	0	0	0
1986/87	2,299	322	0	0	0	0
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86			43	7	43	7
1986/87			13	2	13	2
Total						
1985/86			0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0



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